Bombay Gazette.

Published Twice a Week.—ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING—*Price Rupees 13 per Quarter.*

VOLUME XLVI. | WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1835. | [No. 2,457.

BOMBAY THEATRE.

ON TUESDAY THE 17TH FEBRUARY 1835

WILL be performed the Melo-drama of

THE

GAMBLER'S FATE;

WITH THE LAUGHABLE FARCE OF

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

Boxes.....6 | Upper Boxes...3
Pit.....4 | Gallery.....2

BOMBAY, *4th Feb.*, 1835,

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Assessor's Books of Assessment for the year 1835 | 36, upon the Houses within the Limits of the Town of Bombay, will lie open to the public inspection at the Assessment Collector's Office, Mazagon, for one month from this date; during which period, and no longer, appeals will be received at, the Office of the Clerk of the Peace.

G. NOTON,
Clerk of the Peace.

BOMBAY, *3rd Feb.*, 1835.

જાહેરખબર *

આ લખેઆથી ખબર આપેછેજે શ્રી મુમબઇ શેહેરની હદમાંનાં ઘરોનાં ટાકશ બાબાદ સને ૧૮૩૫—તથા—૩૬ નુ દફતર શ્રી મુમબઇનાં બાહેર કોટ મજગાંમ મધે જે હાલમો ટાકશનાં પઇશા વશુલ કરેછે તેહની આરીશમાં આજથી માશ એક શુધી ઉધાડુ રખીજીછે જે કોઇને તપાશકુ હોએતો તાહાં જઇને તપાશે અને એ બાબે અરજ કરવી હોએતો તે મુદતમાં કરે * એ પછે પ્રરીથી કોઇનો દર દાવો શાંભલશે નહી *

જી—નોટંન—

પીશ જશટીશનો કલારક *

તારીખ ૩ ફેબરવારી ૧૮૩૫ *

શ્રી
જાહેર ખબર

હ્યા લિહિण्यावरून खबर कळावी कीं मुंबई शेहरच्या हदीतल्या घरा च्या टाकसा बाबद संन १८३५ व १८३६ साचा दफतरें जो सांप्रत टाक साचं पसे वसूल करीतो त्याच्या हापिसांत माजगावामध्यें उघडी ठे वली आहेत आजपासून महिना १ पर्यंत ज्या कोण्हास तपासावांची असेल त्यान तेथे जाऊन तपासावीं आणि ह्या बाबद आपला आजे लोकपीसचे हापीसांत करावयाचा असला तर तोतक्यांत करावा मुदत झाल्यावर ऐकणार नाहीं तारीख ३ री फेब्रवारी सन १८३५ इंग्रेजी

जी नाटन,
प्रीस जष्टीस लोकं

ADVERTISEMENT.

ON SALE,—At the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES, and Co., General Palmer's Claret in three dozen cases, at Rs 36 per case, for cash.

BOMBAY, *4th Feb.*, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, hath granted Letters *Ad Colligenda Bona*, of LEWIS DURAND a Frenchman and of ROBERT MILLS an African Boy severally of Bombay Inhabitants, deceased, to *William Fenwick* Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this 31st day of January 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, hath granted Letters *Ad Colligenda Bona*, of NURSINGROW a Hindoo, and of GOOLAB Woman a Mahomedan, severally of Bombay Inhabitants, deceased, to *William Fenwick* Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 31st day of January 1835.

જાહેરખબર *
ખબરદીઆંથી આપીએચજે *

શ્રી મુમબઇની જુદીકેટરની શુપરીમ કોરટનોથી મરનાર નરશીંગરાવ શ્રી મુમબઇનો હીનદુ રેહેનારશી તથા મરનાર ગોલાબ—શ્રી મુમબઇની મુશલમાંન રેહેવાશંણ એ બંધેગર વીલે મરણ પાંમેઆ છે અને તેહતેની માલ મીલકતને શંભાલ કરનાર કોઇ નથી તેથી ઉપર કહેલી કોરટનાં રેજશટરાર ઉલીએંમ પ્રેનલી કઇશકોએરને તેહેનુ વશીલાત નાંખુ મલનાંરછે, એ ઉપરથી જે કોઇ હેનાં આબેશતા હોએ તેહોને જાહેર થાએ *

તારીખ ૩૧ મી જનેવારી ૧૮૩૫ *

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration of the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of JANE KILKENNY, late of the Parish of Walcot, in the County of Somerset, Spinster, deceased, may be granted to *William Fenwick*, Esquire, as the Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 3rd day of February 1835.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO be sold, by Public Auction, on Wednesday next the 11th instant at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises. A large upper roomed House with a Shop adjoining thereto, standing on the Honorable Company's Ground, situate in Newlane or Lohar Chawl Street without the Fort, adjoining to the house of Ladkhumbhut Cantray, and oppposite to the house of Damothur Trimbucksett, the above property belonging to the Estate of TRIMBUCK BAPSIA DALVIE, deceased.

For further particulars and Terms will be made known at the time of sale.

PANDOORANG DALVIE,
EXECUTOR.

BOMBAY, *3rd Feb.*, 1835.

FOR sale at the office of Messrs. W. NICOL and Co., Bank of England notes of £20., £10., £5., at Rs. 11 per £.

NOTICE.

ON Wednesday next, the 11th Instant, at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND Co., will submit for sale, by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following property vizt., a variety of Plate and Plated Ware, a few (French) Silver Watches, about 30 Kegs of superior Bengal Hookah Tobacco, a quantity of Fresh Europe Cordage of sizes, Ladies Dresses, and Milinery of various descriptions, sundry useful Articles of Furniture, and other property.

AT NOON, (unless previously disposed of), a nearly new Shigram, Horse and Harness, a pair of steady well match'd and broke Carriage Horses, which go well in single or double Harness, a high caste Arab, suitable for a Parade, or Lady's Horse, a Barouche and a Tandan with Harness; with any other Cattle or Carriages, that may offer.

NESBITT LANE, *4th Feb.*, 1835.

SALE BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW,—YATES AND Co, will sell, by public Auction, Russia Drill, fine and coarse unbleached Madapolams, Dorias, of different patterns, a large quantity of Chintzes, China Tea Caddies, and work Boxes, Tobacco Pipes, Long Cloths, and on account of those concerned, 200 pieces of slightly Damaged Jaconnets, Glassware, Cambay Carpets, Account Books, hanging Lamps, and a variety of sundries.

AT 1 P. M.

A Grey Buggy Horse and any other Cattles or Carriages, that may offer.

MEADOW STREET, *4th Feb.*, 1835.

FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1835.

A FEW TICKETS, and Shares in the above Lottery are for sale by FROMMURZE SORABJEE opposite to the General Post Office, at the following prices viz.

Whole Tickets at Rupees	150	0	0 each
Half.....Ditto.... "	75	0	0 "
Quarter.....Ditto.... "	37	2	0 "
One Eighth Ditto.... "	19	0	0 "

TERMS—CASH.

BOMBAY, *4th Feb.*, 1835.

NOTICE.

STOLEN from the Bungalow of a Gentleman, a Gold Hunting Watch, No. 1458, made by James Murray, Royal Exchange, London.

Any Person giving information, which may lead to the apprehension of the Thiefs or recovery of the Watch alluded to, will receive a Reward of 200 Rupees, on application at Pallonjee Jewanjee and Co. Merchants, Bombay, or at Jewanjee Edulji and Co. Parsee Merchants Boroda.

BARODA, *1st Jan.*, 1835.

ખબર *

એક જાવલીમેનનાં બંગલાઓથી શોનાનું હંટીંગ ઘડીઆલ એક નંબર ૧૪૫૮) વાલુ (જેમસ—મરે—રાએલ એક્ષચેનજ—લંનડંન) હેનુ બનાવેલુ ચોરાઇગ્યું છે *

જે ધણી કોઇ હેવી ખબર આપશે જે તેથી એ ઘડીઆલનાં ચોરનાંરને પકડવાનો પતો મલે તથા ઉપર કહેલુ ઘડીઆલ પણ મલેતો તેહને શ્રી મુમબઇ મધે પારશી વેપારી નાંમે પાલંણજી જીવંણજીની કંમપનીને મલેઆથી તથા શ્રી વરેદરામો પારશી વેપારી જીવંણજી એદલજી નીકંમપનીને મલેઆથી રપીઆ ૨૦૦) ઇનામનાં મલશે *

For Passage only to London.

THE Bombay teak built Ship BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, of 1468 Tons, W. F. HOPKINS, H. C. S., Commander: is daily expected, and will be dispatched about the middle of March.—Apply to Messrs. *Forbes and Co.*, of whom plans of the spacious cabins of this vessel may be had, and which carries a Surgeon.

BOMBAY, *4th Feb.*, 1835.

For London.

THE fine fast sailing Ship "SHERBURNE," of 700 tons, is expected to arrive here early in March, and will be dispatched for the above port, in the following month.--For freight or passage apply to Messrs *Forbes and Co*, of whom plans of the cabins may be had.

BOMBAY, *4th Feb.*, 1835.

Freight or Passage to London touching at the Cape.

THE fine new Ship ANDROMACHE, 600 tons, JOSEPH ANDREWS, H. C. S. Commander, is expected from Calcutta daily, and will be despatched in all February: has a Surgeon attached. Plans of the cabins may be had on application to *Gisborne, Menzies and Co.*

RAMPART ROW, *4th Feb.*, 1835.

Passage to the Cape of Good Hope.

THE Barque SOOBROW, Burthen, 250 tons, WILLOUGHBY SMITH Commander: will sail for the above port, on or before the 8th of next month, and has good accommodations for a few Passengers.—Apply at the Office of Messrs. *Owen and Co.*, or to the *Commander* on board.

BOMBAY, *4th Feb.*, 1835.

For Passage to Liverpool.

THE MAJESTIC, Captain LAWSON, will be despatched about 20th February.

Apply to the Commander on board or at the office of Messrs. *William Nicol and Co.*

RAMPART ROW, *4th Feb.*, 1835.

For London.

TO Sale on the 10th March. The new Coppered Ship GANGES, 500 tons, Captain Ardlie, has exellent accommodation for passenges, and carries a surgeon. For freight or passage, apply to Captain Ardlie, or to Messrs. J. AND N. NOWROJEE, Bombay Green.

Bombay 4th Feb. 1835.

E. I. UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL AND BENGAL SPORTING MAGAZINE.

IT is requested that applications for the above highly popular periodicals may be addressed direct to the "Editor of the Englishman" Calcutta—all remittances on his Account however, should be made to Mr. Malvery—at the Circulating Library, Church Lane, Bombay.

Mr. Malvery is prepared to supply single copies of the Sporting Magazine, from February, 1831.

BENGAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—*Sixth Class.*—A dividend of Sa. Rs. 300 per share is now payable to Subscribers or their representatives, on production of the Original Certificates of Admission, accompanied by evidence and identity.

(signed) H. J. LEIGHTON,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA, *6th January*, 1835.

BECK AND CO., have lately received for sale on commission, a large collection of valuable Books, embracing subjects suitable, both for the studious and the gay, of which are the following, viz. Lardner's cabinet Cyclopædia 21 vols, Family library 50 do., Constable's Miscellany 71 do. Taylor's Logarithms 1 do. Lunar Nautical Tables 1 do. Essays on the act of war 3 vols., Ferguson's Lectures and various subjects with plates 2 do., Martins Botany 1 do. Gollin's Arabic and Latin Lexicon, Lumsden's Arabic Dictionary, Boyer's French do., Dr. Johnson's works 12 do., Hamilton's Hindostan 2 do.—Kitt's Elements of general knowledge 2 do., Mill's British India 6 do., Elegant Extracts 3 do., Crawfords's Indian Archipelago 3 do., Hume and Smollett's England 16 do Byron's works 6 do., Scott's Life of Buonaparte 3. do., Sir W. Jones's works 8 do., Church's Cabinet of Quadrupeds 2 do., and various other classical and scientific works, well deserving the attention of the general reader.

FORBES STREET, *4th Feb.*, 1835.

WILKINSON AND SONS.—Superior double and single Barrell'd percussion Fowling Pieces fitted with apparatus in Mahogany and wainscot cases,—may be had at reduced Prices, on applying to BECK and Co.

FORBES' STREET, *4th Feb.*, 1835.

THE NEW BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1835.

UPWARDS of two thirds of the Subscribers to the above publication having requested that it be carefully corrected up to the 31st Dec. last inclusive, the Compiler begs to intimate that this suggestion has been attended to; his object being rather to be the medium of conveying correct information at a late date, than what may bear a different character at an earlier period. The *Directory* is now in the Press, and will be ready for delivery in few days.

COLABA, *4th Feb.*, 1835.

BILLS ON LONDON.

BILLS of the *Royal Bank of Scotland*, at 30 days sight, on THOMAS COUTTS and Co. of London, may be had on application to the undersigned, in setts of £100, £150, £200, £300, £400, and £500, at the Exchange of 1s. 10½d. per Bombay Rupee, until further notice; and from parties at Outstations, Remittances on the Civil or Military Pay Offices of Bombay, will be received in payment thereof.

RITCHIE, STEUART & CO.

BOMBAY, *4th Feb.*, 1835.

BILLS ON LONDON.

FOR Sale by the undersiged, bills of the Royal Bank of Scotland, at 60 days sight, on Messrs. COUTTS and Co. London, in setts of £1,000 and £500, at the Exchange of 1 | 11d per rupee. Remittances from Purchasers at Outstations will be received through the Pay Offices of Bombay.

ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

BOMBAY, *4th Feb.*, 1835.

FOR SALE.—Marryat's Signals,.....Rs. 2
Respondentia Bonds, each.. „ 1
Ships Articles..... „ 1
Policies of Insurance,..... „ 2
Bills of Exchange per set, qrs. 2
Interest Bonds,..... ....„ 2
Bills of Lading..... .....„ 2
Powers of Attorney, each ....„ 2

☞ Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, punctually attended to.

ENGLISH Brandy of superior quality, at Rs. 3½ per Gallon, to be had, at the Godowns of BECK and Co.

BOMBAY, *4th Feb.*, 1835.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR.—Will you be so good as give a very essential piece of information to Native Justices generally, that as such, they are public Men, and that they, or any of them, were wrong in showing any bilious feeling on the occasion of your notice of their remissness or backwardness, in not having given their attention to the subject of the injury, which you, most meritoriously, endeavoured to avert from the community at large, by your representation of the ill advised ordinance, in regard to the injury inflicted on the Dealers in fire wood.

It would have had a much better appearance, had we seen the class of people aggrieved, go with confidence to these Justices, to explain the hardship of their case, and had these justices done, what you have endeavoured to do, which was, I think, to show grounds for obtaining a revisal of orders, so ruinous to a particular class, and injurious to the whole community.

It is obvious, that these justices do not understand the nature of their situation, and cannot, in a public case, divest themselves of private feeling.—They were selected under the belief, that they were intelligent and zealous Men.—Men who were equal to the duty of protecting the community, by representing its grievances, or of correcting that community, or any part of it, when in error, or when guilty of any improper conduct or abuse. If the justices are unequal to this duty, and cannot discriminate on points requiring their support, or demanding their correction, they are of little use in their calling. One of your Friends will explain to you the annoyance and trouble the Woodsellers now have in obtaining even a landing-place for their wood. This is surely the work of some ill-advised Person, who, instead of promoting the convenience of the public, throws obstacles in its way, or in the way of any part of it.

I again add,

PERSEUS.

BOMBAY, 29th January, 1835.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—A Military reader would, through your valuable paper, drop a word or two to Gun fire who has made so unusual a report, with so very little powder. A few grains more—sense I mean—would have saved at least 1, 2, 3, heads, and have left him some spare ammunition for his *Shikary*. As we understand peacocking is a pleasant passtime at Surat, I do think an earlier start than "gunfire" would be commendable, as, at that time of day as Paddy would say, a deliberate aim might be had over the city wall as the poor fellow roosts in the neighbouring trees. Thus having secured the prey. Break of day will be in force to call a feast and let society understand how the Gunfire can do the honors in the following order no doubt—1st, then, there will be the feathers for the ladies. —2nd the liver wing with &c. for the Commandant. 3rd The Giblets might be made into *Gib* portable soup for any invalid that may be obliged to be absent from the cantonment, and all in like manner be helped according to seniority; to the juniors, the toughest bits as their teeth are longest—the many poor old hands have not more ivories than they know what to do with, but as for Gun fire, he may have meat balls or any thing else, as it would be rather unsportsman-like to fill his calibre with his own shooting.

Seriously speaking I do regret Gunfire's communication of the 15th. It is one he could hardly have written on the 16th had he taken a day to consider.—Information on military usages and points of duty can be had in the regular way without telling tales out of school, and a commanding officer is allowed to be the best judge of his actions, until called upon by a higher authority to account for them. It is not easy to define the Authority vested in the commandant of a Regt, and the less we meddle with it the better. Hoping that your correspondent "Gunfire" may always be found out of bed at the sounding of the second bugle,

I remain, dear Sir, yours' truly,

A SUBALTERN.

BOMBAY, 31st January, 1835.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In to-days Courier I observe a letter from "a man of some rank" criticising the conduct of our present Governor in having refused to accept the invitation of a "high public Military functionary" while he, nothing loth, goes to eat curry and sweatmeats at the table of Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Esq. J. P.—and attempting to show that his Lordship has thereby made an invidious distinction. In remarking on that letter I suppose a "man of some rank" will in the first place, concede me the point that a man has a right to choose his own Company—so far—so well—Lord Clare did *not* choose to accept the invite of the "high public Military functionary, but, whether on private or public grounds, it is unnecessary for me to inquire. It is enough the invitation was declined. But Lord Clare stated at the time, that the only persons on whom he should confer that honor would be the "members of Council,—the Judges of the King's Courts, those of the Sudder Adawlut, and the Secretaries"—Has he, then, in accepting Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's invite, departed from that resolution? I think not. Lord Clare's intention, in drawing the distinction he did, appears to me,—and I am sure must appear to "a man of some rank," if he will but reflect a little on the matter, to have applied to the European portion of the Community in this Presidency, and more particularly to that portion of it which is to be found in both services. Those Gentlemen, however high their relative rank among themselves may be, are still the *servants* of the Honorable Company o Merchants that *was*, and the East India Company that now *is*, and Lord Clare, as Governor, is their Head, and he therefore had a right to fix upon such rank as he chose, below which it would not pleasure him to do honor to, in the way of devouring their Edibles, drinking their drinkables, Chaperoning their *ribs*, or performing any other act of lordly condescension. But sooth to say, those who complain of the distinction drawn by his Lordship do not shew themselves grateful for his kindness. To me it appears his Lordship acted very considerately. If all the Reports about the *clippings* which have lately been carried into effect in the Service, be true, then any Individuals below the line drawn by his Lordship cannot be supposed to have means enough to give entertainments to nobility, and therefore his Lordship has done them an essential service as well as to the Parsees who are in the habit of running up long Bills,—as I suppose the less that is owing, there is the more chance of payment being had. But as to Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Esq. J. P.—he is *not* a Company's Servant, —his rank as J. P. confers no honor on him—he was as honorable before he was J. P. as he is now,—he was then what he is now,—a most wealthy and, therefore, powerful Parsee Inhabitant of Bombay,—a man who has the means and inclination to do good to thousands of his fellow Countrymen.—Does a "man of rank" not reflect that it is the duty of a Governor to cultivate the very best feeling with the natives of the Country over which he governs? There is a wide difference between a feast given to gratify personal vanity, a feeling which in nine cases out of ten direct the feasts of the English high in rank, and that which is intended as a testimony of respect to an Individual for public Services done towards the Country of him who gives such feast. In the Individual who so invites, are concentrated or supposed to be, the feelings of his countrymen—for in such view do the public take it,—just as the feast of a Corporation is supposed to be a compliment from the town or city itself. A "man of rank" seems to view the affair through no other medium than the little petty jealousies which are apt to be engendered among English society particularly, when they suppose disrespect to have been shewn them.

Your's, a constant reader,

A GOTH.

BOMBAY, 3rd February, 1835.

DOMESTIC GAZETTE.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Ahmednuggur on the 18th January, the Lady of James Brydon M. D. of a Son.

On the Morning of the 1st instant, Mrs. Blackwell, of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Ahmednuggur on the 22nd Jany., Martin Brydon, Eldest surviving Son of James Brydon, M. D. aged 3 years, and 6 months.

At Fort George on Sunday the 1st instant, Mr. Joseph DeCarmo, Assistant Steward 2nd Battalion Artillery, aged 23 years.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Capt. H. Lyons, 23rd Regt. N. I., from Sattarah.
Doctor Collier, D. I. G. H. M. H., from Guzerat.
Lieut. and Adjt. W. H. Lamphine, 36th M. N. I., from Madras.
Lieut. E. H. Atkinson, 19th Regt. N. I., from Cananore.
Ensign Gray, 8th Regt. N. I., from Poonah.
2d Lieut. Turner, Horse Artillery, from do
Captain Maunsell, 6th Regt. N. I., from Bhewndy.
Superintending Surgeon G. Smyttan, Staff, from Baroda.
Lieut. and Adjt. T. D. Fallon, 7th Regt., from the Deckan,
Capt. R. Payne, Staff.
Capt J. S. Leeson, H. A., from Poona.
Lieut. Logie, 11th Regt.
Lieut. Wm. Brett, Horse Artillery, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.

Assist. Surgeon Wm. Deacon, Staff, to Cape of Good Hope.
Ensign H. M. Blake, 7th Regt. N. I., to Ahmedabad.
Ditto H. J. Vincent, 7th Regt. N. I., to Ditto.
Superintending Surgeon McAdam, N. Division of the Deccan to Poonah,
Ensign C. F. Christie, 17th Regt. N. I., to Hursole.
Lieut. E. H. Atkinson, 19th Regt., to Europe,
Bt. Capt. Wilson, H. M. 6th Regt. to England.
Assist. Surgeon C. D. Straker, Civil Surg., to Ahmednuggur.
Captain Cracklow, 22d Regt. N. I., to England.
Lieut. and Adjt. T. D. Fallon, 7th Regt., to Ahmedabad.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 2nd. Ship Fazel Kurrin, James Beattie Master from Calcutta, 29th Dec. touched at Cochin.
Do. Brig Robert Spankie, Cawasjee Shapoorjee Master, from Rangoon, 1st Jany., Point de Galle, 10th Jany. and Mangalore, 25th Jan.
Do. Ship Sultana, C. D Rice Master, from Calcutta 26th Nov, Trincomalie 3rd Jan.
Passenger.—Mr. W. J. Shum, I. N.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 1st. Ship Lady Gorden, N. Harmer Master, to the Cape of Good Hope.
Passengers.—Capt. Kier, Capt. Wilson, Lieut. Atkinson, Lieut. Creigh, and Master and Miss Ferrar.
Do. Barque Meekee, Alley been Nassu, to the Red Sea.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London.—Majestic.
Do. Cape of Good Hope.—Barque Soobrow.
Do. Mocha.—Discovery and Futtay Rahiman.
Do. Pinang.—Gopall Crustna.
Do. Malay Coast.—Hamoody

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. Ship.—Melville, 74, and Rose 18 Guns.
H. Co's. Receiving and Guard Vessel.—Hastings.
Do. Do. Floating Chapel.—(Aurora.)
Do. Do. Sloop of War.—Coote and Ternate.
FREE TRADERS.—John Marsh, Caledonia, Palmira, Majestic, Otterspool, and Ganges.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Discovery, Futtay Rahimon, Charlotte, Charles Forbes, Gopali Cristna, Hamoody, Futtay Salam, Sophia, Lord Castlereagh, Hind, Helen, Cornwallis, Grab Shaw Petambur Savoy, Fazil Kurrim, Sultanna, Byramgore, Schooner Hamed, Soobrow, Brig Runsord Pursaud, Fort William, Caledonia, Ann, Ruparal, Robert, and Spankier.
American.—Lady Sarah.
Portuguese.—St. Anna.
Brazalian.—Amizade.
Arab.—H. H. the Imaum of Muscat's Ship, Futtel Kurrim, and Atite Rahimon,

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL.
Six per cent Remittable Loan.....	130¼	130
First 5 per cent Loan. No. 320, *a* 1st class,	107½	107
Do. No. 321, *a* 1040, 2nd class....	106¾	106½
Do. 1011, *a* 1040, 3rd class,.....		
Second five per cent Loan.....	109½ *at*	109
Third five per cent Loan.....	109¼	109½
Bills on England.....	2	2½
Bills on Calcutta 30 days.....	107	106¾
Bills on Madras 30 days,.....	101¼	101¼
Canton Bills,.....	210½	210
Spanish dollars per 100.	221½	221
Sovereign each,.....	11	10¾

HIGH WATER TABLE.

Feb. 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
" 4th Wednesday.....	3 10	8 27
" 5th Thursday.....	3 46	4 05
" 6th Friday.....	4 24	4 43

To Correspondents.

"SCRUTATOR" reasons well, but we do not see what good could result from the publication of his Letter. If Col. B.——————'s character has been vindicated in the proper quarter, that, we should suppose, is all his friends or himself can desire. To the dissemination of personal attacks we must decline lending our aid. The giving publicity to any Criticisms on the conduct of parties who took "an active interest" in the matter while it was pending, would only go to perpetuate a feeling, which, if it is as *Scrutator* has it, the sooner it is buried in oblivion, the better.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY, 1835.

WE understand that a meeting of European Gentlemen will be held, on Saturday next, in the rooms of the Literary Society, fo the purpose of arranging an entertainment to LORD CLARE, prior to his return to England.

A Buggalow which left Bushire on the 11th January arrived here on Sunday, by which we have been able to gather a few particulars concerning the state of Persia. Mahomed Meerza who, during the life of the late Shah, had been nominated heir apparent, and who it was stated, in letters received by the *Ternate*, had advanced to Tehran with a large army, is now said to have just left Tabreez, attended by the English and Russian envoys, with thirty thousand men, to prosecute his plans of taking possession of Tehran and the circumjacent country. He has already taken that city by storm, and may be considered sure of success; six Princes of the blood Royal having been killed, those who survive consider it safer to submit than carry on the contest under such unfavourable circumstances. Shortly after the death of the Shah, Prince Aluaghy Meerza the Governor of Cazbreen proceeded to Tehran with the King's army, where he was offered by Ally Shah, the Governor of the Town, a considerable sum of money, to prevent Mahomed Meerza from entering the Town. He listened to his proposal, received the money, and immediately set out with four thousand men for Mahomed Meerza's camp, to whom he swore fealty and allegiance presenting him with the money which he had received from Ally Shah. The Prince of Ispahan has also sent in his submission to the authority of Mahomed Meerza and the Prince of Shiraz, who had at so many times and places proclaimed himself King, and struck coins in his name, has now withdrawn his pretensions. His brother Hassan Ally Meerza arrived at Shiraz with some horsemen from Kirman. Mahomed Meerza's prospects of ascending the throne being now materially improved, he was about to make a tour through the different provinces for the purpose of putting down effectually any factions which may be hostile to him, and check the depredations and lawless habits of the petty chiefs. No caravans pass, at the present time, between Shiraz and Bushire, at the latter of which, trade is entirely stopped.

ON Saturday last, the remains of a begging Brahmin were found in a house in the Bhendy Bazaar, in a most filthy and disgusting condition, shut up in a small room which he had inhabited for several months past.—As he was in the habit of going to the Mombadavie Pagoda, and remaining there occasionally, for a day or two, the circumstance of his door being shut, attracted no notice till the smell proceeding from his apartment became so offensive, as to induce those who lived in the same house to force open the door, when the body was found on a bedstead in a state of putrefaction. The deceased, it appeared by the evidence before the Coroner, had been complaining, for several days previous to that on which he was last seen, of ill health. The verdict of the inquest was therefore that he had died a *Natural Death*.

ON Saturday night, about ten o'Clock a fire broke out in a fisherman's hut near Boree Bunder, by which a considerable quantity of wood which was piled in the neighbourhood, and thirteen huts, were destroyed. Two fire engines with several constables were upon the spot as early as could be expected, and, assisted by a party of Sailors from one of the Company's Ships, and a detachment of Native Infantry, succeeded effectually in preventing the farther progress of the flames. The noise occasioned by the crackling of the wood and, the falling of the huts was so loud as to be heard clearly on board the Ships in the harbour.

THE *Courier* of yesterday has another *rap*, a sort of valedictory kick at the unfortunate Calcutta Steam Committee, but it is scarcely fair to trample thus on a fallen foe. The Calcutta pet project is a failure, and the Committee know it, and the only thing we can recommend them to do with the balance of the funds now in their hands, is, to steam themselves into good spirits, as we have got a hint at hand which, if acted on, may enable them to redeem their Steam errors. What think they of the experiment of an aerial Steam ship? Dont they,—or Mr. Greenlaw for them "calculate" that such an affair would beat the *Forbes* all to nothing? Nothing could,

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of course, touch the "*Forbes*" in speed in the waters, and nothing could touch their "aerial ship" in the air. Dispatch therefore is an object of so much importance, and, as experiments are the order of the day, we think the Committee should endeavour to get an aerial Ship started. They can communicate to the public, the particulars of her journey when they inform us of the return of the *Forbes*.

A detachment of the 6th Regt. N. I. under the command of Captain Maunsell, consisting of 1 Captain, 3 Subalterns, two Subadars, 2 Jemadars, ten Havildars, ten Naiques, two Drummers, two Fifers and 160 Privates, arrived yesterday, by water from Bhewndy.

OUR cotemporary of the *Courier* is mistaken in a greater degree than he imagines, when he states that, with the exception of Limjee Cawasjee, Jamsetjee Jejeebhaee was the only native who has entertained a Governor of Bombay. Jugonathjee Sunkersett in 1829, gave a ball and Supper in honor of Sir John Malcolm, to which about 500 gentlemen of the Civil and Military services, and the Legal and Mercantile professions were invited, with a due proportion of ladies.

THE *Bengal Hurkaru* of the 21st January has the following paragraph respecting the departure of Lord William Bentinck.

"A rumour has been prevalent for some days past, that Lord William Bentinck would not delay his departure from India after the return here of H. M. Ship *Curacoa*, any longer than was absolutely indispensable to the necessary preparations for his Lordship's departure. The state of the weather for some days past has been extremely unfavourable to invalids. In fact the season has been most remarkably *unseasonable*. With the exception of a few days in the present month, when the thermometer fell to 56° and 54°, there has been no cold weather at all; while for the last five or six days, it has been close and oppressive, particularly in the evening.

This apears very probable, as we see, in the advertising columns of the same day, a notice that his Lordship's property is to be sold on the 12th instant.

AMONGST our English Extracts will be found the trial of Captain Lord John Hay, for allowing the cutter *Cameleon* to be run down by His Majesty's Frigate Castor, under his command.—The result of the trial was, his acquittal and the dismissal of the third Lieutenant James McCleverty, at the time in charge of the watch, for not keeping a proper look out.

ON Thursday the 29th ultimo, the house of Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Esq., was the scene of a splendid entertainment in honour of the EARL OF CLARE, upwards of seventy Gentlemen sat down on the occasion, amongst whom were SIR HERBERT COMPTON, SIR JOHN KEANE, MR. SUTHERLAND, MR. IRONSIDE, SIR C. MALCOLM, the ARCHDEACON, Captains HART AND BARROW, R. N., and other leading members of the Society. Due honor having been done to the most sumptuous dinner (in which the delicacy of the viands and excellence of the wines were the theme of general eulogy) and the table cloth removed, the distinguished host attended by his eldest son and other members of his family, entered and took their places on each side of his Lordship. It was a new feature in the entertainment to see this native Gentleman become President, and after calling upon his guests to pay the usual honours to their most gracious Majesties, rise and make the following address. My Lord and Gentlemen.

"Amidst the gratification I feel in seeing my house thus honoured I cannot but regret my inability to express my feelings in adequate terms. I am confident however, that you will pardon any errors into which I may fall, and appreciate the sincerity in which I bid you all welcome.—You have honoured me Gentlemen with your company this Evening to meet a nobleman whose name, will live for ever in the hearts of the Natives of Bombay—his benevolent protection has endeared him to us, and his generosity has created a debt of gratitude we can never hope to repay, but his name shall be ever remembered in our prayers and lauded down to the veneration of our posterity. These acts are too recent to render detail necessary, but they have raised the Native in the scale of society, and in admitting him to a share in the honours, have bound him by the strongest ties to the Government under whose protection he lives.

It is with the deepest regret, my Lord, that we find we are so soon to bid you Farewell, perhaps for ever—but we feel confident that your Lordship will take with you to your native land, the same kindly feelings which have ever marked your conduct towards us, that you will still continue to watch over our advancement and welfare, and that our cause will not be forgotten when your Lordship has taken your place amongst the Peers of England. Gentlemen may I request you to rise and join me in drinking the health of the EARL OF CLARE, and a happy return to his native land."

This toast was received and drank with the greatest enthusiasm; on the cessation of the cheers, his Lordship rose to reply, and it is much to be regretted that the reporter must trust entirely to his memory in giving a sketch of a speech delivered in excellent taste and with most happy effect.

His Lordship bore willing testimony to the progress which the natives were every where making in knowledge, and to their advancement in intelligence, and that the fortunate direction of both was exemplified in their acknowledged fitness for discharging with the greatest advantage to the state, public duties not only here, but throughout our territory of the highest importance and responsibility—that the enlighened Policy, liberal institutions and successful endeavours of those two great men, in whose footsteps he had endeavoured to tread, had so paved the way for his extending the blessing of our rule, that he had no hesitation in availing himself, with the full concurrence of his experienced colleagues, of the advantages thus afforded him for giving effect to that legislative enactment to which the natives of this presidency owe their improved position in the scale of society.

His Lordship dwelt with peculiar pleasure on the well-known good & great qualities of his kind host, & deeply appreciated the honor conferred upon him by being surrounded at one of the most elegant & magnificent entertainments he had ever witnessed, by so many gentlemen of the first respectability. His Lordship touched on various other appropriates topics with great feeling, and concluded a speech of considerable length by proposing the health of our host and the Native Community, which was received with all the honours.

It is impossible to give even a short account of the various eloquent addresses which prefaced the Toasts of the Evening—The Supreme Court, the Army and Navy, the Bar, the Mercantile interests were all remembered and able respondents were not wanting. The name of Elphinstone as of old, awoke the usual *shouts* of grateful recollection, nor were the Ladies of Bombay, or the fair syrens of the Provinces, left without a *gallant* advocate to claim and obtain that share of applause which all delight to bestow.—The party broke up at a late hour, with one unmixed feeling of satisfaction.

ABOUT nine o'clock on the evening of the 27th ultimo, a gang of Robbers entered the premises of Wansook Soobarow, a banian of considerable note residing in Pet Ithwar Cupar Sing, within the City of Poona, and succeeded in carrying away Goods and Money, to the amount of several thousand Rupees. The Robbers were armed with lighted matchlocks, swords and other warlike weapons, which they did not use in any other way than, to menace the inmates of the Soucar's dwelling, but there can be no doubt, from the manner in which they came prepared, that they were perfectly disposed to proceed to any act of violence had not the submissiveness of the persons whom they were plundering, left them no room for so doing. The early hour at which they entered the house, when every one was awake, in such a populous quarter of the city, stamps this, as one of the most daring attempts upon record. The sudden panic under which the family thus labored gave the gang an opportunity of decamping before any call could be made for assistance, or any of the thieves recognized. This has occasioned so much alarm and dread amongst the native Inhabitants of Poona, that our correspondent at the time of his writing, describes them to be in a state which, leaves no man in security for his life or property; it being known that the audacity of these gangs increases with the impunity with which they escape after, the commission of an offence, and in a short time, we may hear either of many similar occurrences, or that the Police of Poona has been very much increased. The mere increase of the numbers of the Police force, judging from this case, would not seem very likely to lead to a prevention of these depredations, as the Soucar's house, is situated close to one of the chokees, near which the robbers were obliged to pass in the first instance with their arms, and afterwards with their booty, where not one of the establishment was on the alert to arrest persons parading through the streets in that suspicious manner, long before the Evening Gun fire, and while many native merchants, and Bankers, carrying on their business, were still open to plunder. Had the gang in question not thought proper to make a precipitate retreat, they might have taken off all the treasure of the Soucar which was concealed in an adjoining room, consisting of property of immense value. The natives of Poona reflecting upon the freedom from such attacks which they enjoyed during Mr. Bacon's majistracy, make, we are sorry to say, some rather unfavorable remarks upon the present state of the Police in that city.

CALCUTTA.

NATIVE NEWSPAPERS.

We have noticed of late with much regret, the gradual decay of the Native newspaper press. It is not long since papers in the native languages were rapidly multiplied, and were conducted with considerable spirit. At one time we were able to reckon up nearly a dozen papers, and there was every reason to hope that the Native community would, continue to support them with feelings of liberality; but we are sorry to see, that the number of papers published exclusively in the Bengalee language is now reduced to four, and that they are too often barren of all original disquisition, or intelligence. Some of them in fact are but a literal transcript of others; and we have sometimes noticed week after week, an entire paper filled with extracts from our contemporaries. Even the Editor of the Chundrika, the organ of orthodox Hindooism, has almost ceased to write; and unless he rouses himself to renewed exertion his paper will soon possess as little vitality as the once celebrated Dhurma Subha, of the continued existence of which some seem to entertain doubts. Indeed the same lethargy and stagnation seem to pervade all the orthodox papers. This may partly be accounted for, by the absence of that stimulus which once gave energy to them. The discussions which arose out of the Suttee question imparted an extraordinary impulse to all the Native papers, and gave them a degree of interest and importance in the Native community, which they had never enjoyed before Subscribers flowed in space, and the editors were urged on by the eagerness of the public to hear of the progress of *the* great event which agitated Native society. That stimulus has ceased, and its place has been supplied by no subsequent event of equal interest; the Native community, and with them the native editors, appear to have relapsed into their former apathy and indifference. Should this notice meet the eye of any of those editors, we beg them to rest assured that our object is not to censure them, but if possible to correct the deplorable state of things and to rekindle their energies.

One powerful cause of the present depressed state of the native newspaper press, is the absence of all encouragement to the study of the Bengalee language. English is supposed to open the door of wealth; Persian is the key of office. The Bengalee language leads to nothing; it is contemned by Europeans, and to a great extent neglected by the Natives, while their closest attention is given to the acquisition in some cases of English, in others of Persian. Hence we discover the reason whay papers published only in Bengalee language, while those which appear both in Bengalee and English are comparatively healthy and vigorous. This however is not a desirable state of things. The country generally cannot be expected to improve till more attention is paid to the Bengalee language, and till the Natives take a delight and a pride in their own tongue.—*Friend of India.*

SCHISM AMONG THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

As a novelty in our local occurrences, we may notice the schism which has arisen in the Roman Catholic community, in consequence of the arrival in Calcutta a few months ago, of Dr. St. Leger as Vicar Apostolic, with several other Roman Catholic Clergymen, who, as Irishmen or Englishmen, are capable of discharging their thinistry, as far as their Church will allow, in the English language. Dr. St. Leger claims in virtue of the Pope's brief, to exercise authority over all the Roman Catholic clergy in this Presidency; the old incumbents, the Portuguezs priests, refuse to submit to him; and now he calls them schismatics, and they call him the same. We cannot but think that the Vicar Apostolic claims nothing more than the Pope has granted him: but the present contest is unseemly; and most people will imagine it would have been better to have prevented it by a temporary suspension of his authority, and an appeal to Rome. The quarrel is a matter in which we can take but little interest. The introduction of English Roman Catholic Clergymen into India is, of more importance; and we may take occasion to return to it again.—*Ibid.*; —*Hurkaru.*

ON GOING HOME.

(From the Calcutta Literary Gazette.)

The hooghly is now covered with the stately ships of England, it is the season for *Going home!* They whom fortune has blessed, whose term of exile is expired, are anticipating the joy of once more greeting the faces of early friends and the green hills and valleys on which the morning of existence shed its cheerful light, they are preparing for an eventful but happy change. They are intering upon a fresh chapter of the book of life. Oh! with what yearning hearts do we turn to those yet unread pages to which the finger of Hope directs us! I hear around me many voices that speak of home and happiness I shall soon cease to hear them—perhaps for ever! They will pass like the wind into happier regions, and breathe in other ears the air old familiar music. The fate of these emancipated exiles awakens no ungenerous feeling in my heart and yet it aches with sorrow when I listen to their home anticipations. They are intoxicated with delight, while I sicken with despair. They are like boys at school when their long-looked-for holy days have arrived. But we who still linger in this distant land resemble those unhappy children who remain behind in the same dreary and destant place, when their more fortunate companions have departed.

But amidst all the pleasurable excitements that stir the heart of the exile when about to revisit his native land, there are moments of occasional thoughtfulness and sadness and apprehension, which give a less enviable character to his fate than that of the home returning schoolboy. The spirit of the latter is bright and buoyant. His hopes are unclouded, his pleasure is unalloyed. The former on the other hand has seen too much of human life to trust entirely to its enchantments. He is afraid of his own happiness. He can scarcely believe it real or well founded. It is too like a dream. There is something strange and ominous in the unaccustomed elation of his heart, and he varies or mingles his emotions like a child that laughs, and cries in the same breath. The mixed feelings are sometimes succeeded by an unqualified mistrust and forlorn forebodings. He reverts to the enumerable disappointments that have already darkened his path and arrives at a reluctant conviction that it is weak and reasonable to emagine that the course of life can alter. As in the natural world the constant interchange of sunshine and of shadow forbids us to anticipate the long duration of pleasant weather, so his past experience of human life leads him to regard all prospects of true and lasting happiness as idle dreams. He has reached too many of those once distant scenes, so gorgeously clad in colours of the air, to trust again to the soft illusions which fade at our approach. He has learnt that the many tinted bow of heaven is nothing but the junction of light and vapour, and that the scenes that charm us afar off

To those who journey near
Barren, brown and rough appear!

In this mistrustful mood of mind a thousand melancholy images rise up before him. Instead of the bright countenances of the living he sees the shrouded faces of the dead! The forms that cheered his childhood and smiled upon his later dreams are enveloped in the shadows of the grave. His early home is empty—the hearth of his infancy is cold! The sweet flower garden in which he once toiled with eager pleasure beneath the summer sun, is now a dreary wilderness. Or if the halls and lands of his Fathers are not lonely and neglected, they are perhaps in the possession of the stranger, and his own birth-place is like a scene in a foreign land. He recalls the beautiful Arabic exclamation. I came to the place of my youth and cried for my friends, where are they?—and Echo answered *where are they?*" Even Nature herself seems changed. The once familiar hills and valleys have a strange look, like the face of an altered friend. He has heard but too often of such miserable mutations and disappointments and he trembles as he reflects that his own fancy may prove prophetic. Besides all these gloomy fears and meditations there are other drawbacks from that felicity which the home seeking exile might enjoy, if he were more sanguine and less reflective. He has perhaps formed many friendships with his fellow-countrymen in India, and it is impossible to break social ties, however slight, without some degree of sadness and regret. In the case of long tried and faithful friendships the parting hour—especially when the seperation so probably an eternal one—is a dreadful trial. In the latter case it is like the farewell we take of the dying. Our last affectionate look at a face is accompanied with a feeling that it is impossible to describe. The lowest depths of the human heart are stirred, and that convulsive movement with which we tear ourselves away for ever from the dear associates of many years seems to wrench some palpable and necessary support and leave us bare and lacerated. Even the very spots that we have long wished to quit are hallowed when the time of parting is arrived. Like old acquaintances who had once but little of our love or perhaps even something of our hatred, they present at such a moment a softer aspect, and we almost wonder that we should ever have regarded them with coldness or hostility. They have become a portion of our associations, and these, of whatever nature they may be, can never pass through the mists of memory without receiving that tender and dream-like hue which makes the past so precious. The coldest and coarsest mind is touched and elevated on these occasions. The finest points of our common nature are then developed; and never is the human countenance so informed with beauty, with intellect and with sensibility, as in parting for ever from old friends and familiar scenes. At such a time every one is a poet, and looks upon human life and external nature with a deep and solemn feeling. They who are most apt in ordinary seasons to take a literal and vulgar view of all things, then assume a higher tone, and see something to prove, to admire, and so cherish beyond the range of their daily thoughts and avocations.

But let us pass over the trial of separation, and trace the after progress of the friends who leave us. The hurry and excitement of embarkation, and the novelty of their position are circumstances well calculated to shorten the pain of parting and give a fresh impulse to the mind. When they are once fairly launched on the wide blue ocean, the relief from all common cares and duties—the holiday feeling—the exultation of spirit occasioned by a change of air and scene—all dispose them to give a ready welcome to cheerful thoughts and to banish every unpleasing recollection. Then grave men become as frolicksome as children and take a deep interest in those trifles and amusements which during their long weary exile, and amidst far higher cares were either forgotten or despised. They seem as if they had taken a new lease of life. The fountain of early pleasure is unlocked Their first fresh feelings return upon their hearts and they become as frank and social and as sanguine and as willing to be pleased, as in the generous ardor of their boyhood. Each new occurrence in their progress—a change of wind or weather—the capture of a fish or bird—the discovery of a ship like a speck of cloud on the far horizon, a dance or a dinner with the strangers when the two little oaken worlds in the vast space of waters, arrive in contact—the touching at some small uninhabited island, as solitary and romantic as the residence of Robinson Crusoe—and finaly the first pale glimmering of the snow-white cliffs of Albion, make their hearts bound within them, and they feel as they often thought, that they should never feel again!

As they approach the shore hallowed by so many early associations and of which they have thought and dreamt for so many years, with what tumultous eagerness they crowd into the first boat that reaches the vessel's side. At last they leap upon their native earth; and they who mix reflection with their transport, look back with grateful wonder at their escape by land and sea and rejoice in the consummation of their long cherished hopes.

The writer of this article has already alluded on a previous occasion to the feeling with which he himself revisited the shore of England some years ago. He will venture to repeat a former paragraph upon this subject.

'When I trod once more upon my dear native land after an absence of many weary years, and a long dull voyage, I was overpowered with a delight which it would be impossible to describe. It was in the spring of the year. The blue vault of heaven, over which were scattered a few silver clouds—the clear atmosphere—the balmy vernal breeze—the quiet and picturesque cattle, browsing on luxuriant verdure, or

tanding knee-deep in a crystal lake—the blue hills sprinkled with 'snow-white sheep, and sometimes partially shadowed by a wandering cloud—the meadows glowing with golden buttercups, and bedropped with daisies—the trim hedges of crisp and sparkling holly—the sound of near but unseen rivulets and the songs of foliage-hidden birds—the white cottages almost buried amidst trees, like happy human nests, the ivy covered church, with its old grey spire 'pointing up to heaven,' and its gilded vane gleaming in the light—the sturdy peasants with their instruments of healthy toil—the white-capped matrons bleaching their garments in the sun, and throwing them like snow patches on green slopes or glossy garden shrubs—the sun-browned village girls, resting idly on their round elbows at small open casements, their faces in sweet keeping with the trellised flowers—all formed a combination of enchantments that would mock the happiest imitative efforts of human art! But though the bare enumeration of these details of an English picture, will perhaps awaken many dear recollections in the reader's mind, I have omitted by far the most interesting feature of the whole scene—the rosy children loitering about the cottage-gates or tumbling gaily on the warm grass! He who could look upon these sweet little buds of human nature, thus connected with the kindred varieties of physical existence, also just bursting into birth, without an emotion of profound tenderness and joy, would be unworthy of his place on this beauteous earth.

But even these sights and sounds, exquisite as they are, will not be regarded as the chief delights of return to England. No language could paint the feelings with which those Indian parents who have sent children home at an early age hurry from the sea port town at which they land, to embrace again their living treasures! The first excess of joy at such a meeting may border upon pain, but when the deep and wilder motion begins to moderate there is no earthly felicity with which it could be compared. It is almost a compensation for the pangs of parting, and the miseries of exile. D. L. R.

The *Bombay Gazette*, we find, has with the commencement of the new year passed under new management. The previous Editor afforded many proofs of his talents and independence, and all we had to complain of was, that we had less of his writings in the paper than must have been desirable to all its readers, who had had any opportunity of judging of their quality. We hope the new Editor may have equal capacity and more time for the office he has undertaken, and that the *Gazette* under his management may prove a useful competitor against the *Courier* for the sake of both and still more for the sake of the community, to whom such competition is ever beneficial.

The *Gazette* states, that a Poona correspondent supposes that the account of the murder of two Europeans by *Thugs* was probably a hoax, as nothing was known of it at that place except that which was communicated by the Bombay papers. We had account of the affair from a correspondent at Aurungabad which did not refer to that of the Bombay press.—*Hurkaru, January* 19.

GRIEVOUS POSTAGE—SHEKAWATTEE FORCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

SIR.—I trust to an indulgence in your columns, for obtaining redress from the heavy infliction, under which the officers and others of the Shekawattee Field Force, employed on an expensive service, are made to suffer by an unreasonably high rate of postage charged on their letters to Calcutta, and other civil and military stations of the Bengal Presidency.

I shall begin by giving you an entire history of our case. On the formation of the Force at Sambur, on the 18th November, we found a post office established in the Head quarters camp, and afterwards learnt that it was under the charge of Captain Smith, the General's *Aid-de-Camp*. Postage was not then received by him but all our letters were despatched bearing it. Of this we were really sorry, as it kept many of us from writing to those individuals to them we did not wish our letters to arrive at a charge. But the principal inconvenience it occasioned, was felt in regard to Europe letters, as those who had neither friend nor agents at the port of Calcutta, were unable to get the ship postage on them paid, which being done, could alone secure their due transmission to their friends and relations in England. This distress we continued to feel up to within a very few days of Christmas, when a remedy as far as regarded ship postage, was made known to us at Joonjnoo, and Captain Smith announced to his Sub-Deputy-Postmaster with Brigadier Kenuedy's Division of the Force, that ship letters, would be received and their amount of postage charged to the senders at a future period. Thus matters remained until within two or three days, when we heard a report that rates for postage were to be prepared and levied on all letters leaving camp. We were all well pleased at the news as it promised to obviate the annoyance complained of; but yesterday our pleasure was changed to disappointment, as you, on a perusal of the following rates then published in the Division Order Book, will readily conceive:—

	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.
Calcutta	1	1	Nusseerabad,	0	3
Agra.....	0	6	Neemuch,	0	6
Cawnpore.....	0	10	Mhow,.....	0	9
Meerut, ...	0	8	Futtehghur..	0	9
Kurnaul,.....	0	8	Allyghur....	0	8
Delhi, ...	0	8	Muttra.....	0	8

(Signed) L. H. SMITH, *Captain*,
Officiating Deputy Post Master.

The rates charged from Calcutta and Stations Post Offices, to comparitive distances, are too well known to need transcribing here, the contrast is too evident in the mind of every one, to render parallel columns and ocular demonstration at all necessary.

This pleasing and considerate announcement was headed "Postage to a few of the Stations." Indeed it was very considerate, and possibly we may owe the consideration to the humane fears of the publishers, that by *prolonging* the list a too severe shock would have been experienced by us, and that "the better part of man" in so many brave officers, might at once have been extinguished by the publication in one day of the entire list. And we may, I suppose, be now looking daily for an announcement of "POSTAGE TO THE OTHER STATIONS," as soon as our nerves may be considered sufficiently recovered to undergo another stroke from the tail of the Equestrian Torpedo.

The order preceding this list, contains merely a brief notice of the future intention to levy postage, and mentions nothing of by what authority these rates have been fixed. We have, therefore, every cause for hope, that the Post Master General at the Presidency has had no voice in the matter: HE, indeed, knows the nature of the department too well to have issued orders so well calculated to defeat their own ends, as these, beyond all doubt, will be found, as I shall explain why before finishing this letter. The object contemplated is, of course, that the post shall pay its own cost—nay, more than pay—and pay enough to cover a certain expected contingency. But whether it be made barely to pay its own expenses, or whether it becomes exceedingly lucrative indeed, I sincerely trust that no salary, further than sufficient to defray the hire of a twenty-rupees per mensem *baboo*, will be allowed to any camp postmaster; Government remembering, that whatever they may so give, must come from the pockets of the brother officers, of the persons receiving the same; and they, already distressed by the expenses of a long continuance in the field, cannot but look with a discontented and jealous eye, on any one of their own body, benefiting by their distresses and reaping a paltry profit at their expense. An officer in the situation of Aid-de-Camp, or holding other appointment, should, in right feeling, be happy to undertake a *temporary nomination* to an appointment of such a nature, at any remuneration sufficient to defray the expense he actually incurs thereby. When the office becomes permanent the case is, I consider, much altered.

Luckily, however, we are not quite left to the mercy of Captain Smith's post, for the means already provided, will at once defeat the end in view, as well as furnish ample proof that his rates are not only unreasonably high, as have stated them to be, but are shamefully exhorbitant. There are now established in Camp two private *daks*. One by a contract to Nusseerabad at a charge of sixty rupees *per mensem*, for all letters sent by the regiment contracting to their families and friends at that station. All letters, therefore, henceforth despatched westward, will be forwarded by this *dâk*. Another private dâk, and one too possessing the advantage of bringing us your print nearly five days, I believe, earlier than received by Captain Smith's, is now in full operation to Delhi, and receives any letter with two *puckho* pice accompanying it; the letter further bearing *two annas* on to the Delhi Post Office, where the packet is opened and its contents distributed to all the *daks* starting thence to different quarters of India and a further advantage of this mode of sending letters is, that letters for it are received at Captain B's tent at any hour while Captain Smith's is closed at 3 P. M. The only distress it cannot remove, is that for Europe despatches, for we now experience the same annoyance on that head as at first leaving Sambur. But we must submit to it as well as we may trusting to our friends in the provinces receiving our bearing letters in pity for our unlucky condition, until this letter may, I hope, attract the notice of the Post Master-General, and prompt him to set this part of his establishment on a juster footing. In the mean time, I rely on the proper feeling of the officers of this Force to throw all their eastward correspondence into the hands of the spirited individuals, who, by private subscription, at first established the private Delhi *Dak*: in which case there can be no doubt of their obtaining a full remuneration; and BY THEM profit is NOT desired. Should we all be perfectly unanimous in this intention, Captain Smith's Deputy Officiating-Sub-Deputy-Post-Master with this part of the force, may have to look back to yesterday as the last time of his one day's branch receipt amounting to the unnecessarily enormous sum of twenty-nine rupees and upwards, as I understand he has stated it did. But had his rates been published earlier than by the order-book, which circulated at an hour but little previous to his closing his *Dak*, I can enumerate heavy letters that would have been forwarded to the private *Daks* in preference to a calm submission to an infliction so painful and obnoxious to every one who has the misfortune to belong to the same class as,

Sir, Your obedient servant,
AN IMPOVERISHED SUBALTERN.

Camp Islampoor, January 3d, 1835.

P. S. I. have omitted to mention that we are now within hearing of the morning and evening guns from the General's camp, and that the dak conveying our camp packet to Captain Smith is carried on the company's camels at no cost, yet, nevertheless, a charge to us of two annas ! ! ! is made on every note we receive from our friends or send to them. This is particularly hard, as being employed on the same service, this interchange of communication is a source of high gratification to many of us, and could be afforded us cheaper—indeed for nothing.

We received yesterday the seventh annual report of the Benevolent Institution for the instruction of indigent Christian children. The report is in many respects highly satisfactory, but the state of the funds is by no means flourishing we are sorry to say, Mr. Penny, the master of the boys' school who in the last report was stated to have gone to England on account of his health has returned and resumed his charge. The report contains a letter from this gentleman which we subjoin:—

"Mr. Kirkpatrick, who had the charge while I was away, has promised to send an account containing a few particulars, which shall be forwarded as soon as it comes to hand. I have the pleasure to state, that during the last two years more than ten from the first class have left the Institution, and are engaged in filling respectable situations in Merchants' and Attornies' offices; one is connected with a public seminary as a teacher. I believe that without a single exception, they give the highest satisfaction to their employers from their industry, integrity, and general correct deportment. It is gratifying also to learn that most of them are decidedly pious. Some attend the Episcopalian churches, others the Presbyterian church, and one or two the chapels among the Dissenters.

"Among the Hindoo youths who have left the school we have had some promising and interesting characters, who although they have not openly professed Christianity, express themselves fully convinced of its truth, which conviction we believe, has led them to renounce idolatry, and to become comparatively moral in their conduct. We hope, by the blessing of God, that it will not be long ere we shall see more of the happy effects of the religious instruction which they have received in the Institution, constraining them to become something above an almost Christian. We look forward with a degree both of anxiety and hope to their becoming not almost, but altogether decided and consistent professors of Christianity. Our numbers in both departments are daily increasing, so that we have now every prospect of shortly having our usual compliment. The following statement will give you an idea of the proficiency of the children.

"Yours obediently,
"JAS. PENNEY.

"P. S. I am sorry that I cannot supply you with a better Report."

We infer from this last paragraph, that the Institution has taken upon itself the work of converting Hindoos—the business of proselytism. No doubt it is very pious and very benevolent in the members of the Institution to devote their labours to such an object, but how can it be considered the duty of a Society established for the *instruction* of indigent *christian* children to convert Hindoos? Is not this labour of love quite extraneous to that for which they solicit the support of the community? We may be told, perhaps that the attempt to extend the sphere of their utility gives the conductors of the Institution an additional claim on public support: but to this we cannot assent when it is admitted in the report that the funds of the Institution are not in a flourishing condition. While that is the case at least, it is surely unjustifiable to devote any portion of them to a purpose for which they were not subscribed. It is very conceivable that many persons who may be very willing to give their mite towards the *instruction* of *christian* children, may not feel equally bound to contribute towards the *conversion* of the *heathen*; but even were the case otherwise, a society associated for the one object, should not extend its exertions to the other, at least until it funds were more than adequate to the immediate purpose of the Institution, and even then not without the consent of all or a majority of the subscribers.

We have thought it right to make these remarks, because we consider it of the highest importance that funds subscribed for one purpose should not be diverted to another, merely because those entrusted with their management may happen to consider it desirable.

The following passages convey a favourable idea of the system of education and the results:—

"The following is the statement relative to the employment of the different classes, now in the Boys school:—

Reading, Arithmetic, Writing, &c.

1st Class. Murray's large Grammer with Exercises, Nos. 5 and 6 Readers, Guy's Geography, Globes, Arithmetic as far as the Square and Cube Root, Pinnock's Algebra, 1st and 2nd part: History, Writing on Europe paper, Read the Bible.—15 Boys.

2nd Class. Murray's Abridgment, Parsing Syntax, Geography, No. 4 Reader, Arithmetic to Reduction, Writing on China paper, Read the Bible.—18 Boys.

3rd Class. Woollaston's Grammar, Parsing Etymology, No. 2 Reader, Arithmetic in the Simple Rules, Writing on China paper, Read the Testament.—15 Boys.

4th Class. Woollaston's Grammar, Parsing Etymology, No. 1 Reader, Arithmetic in the Simple Rules, and Writing on Slates. Read the Testament—17 Boys.

5th Class. Easy Reading, Combination of Figures, and Writing on Slates.—14 Boys.

6th Class. Read Monosyllables, Combination of Figures, and Writing on Slates.—18 Boys.

7th Class. Read the Alphabet, &c. Combination of Figures, and write on Slates.—24 Boys.

Total number of boys in the 7 Classes, 121.

The Managers have also received the following letter from Mrs. Robinson, under whose care the Girls' schools has been for the last two years which will enable the public to form an idea of the state of that department:—

"DEAR SIR, *Nov.* 20, 1834.

"The female part of the Benevolent Institution appeared, at the beginning of the present year, owing to causes over which I had no control, to be in a declining state. Many of the children disappeared; and the average daily attendance was, at one time, little more than thirty. All the eldest girls that formed the first class left the school before the middle of the year. The reason I suppose was, that they were too old to walk through the streets with comfort. Two of them I often see; they attend the Lall Bazar Chapel and are steady, respectable young women. There have been no marriages this year among my former pupils; though three of them would, I think, make respectable wives for persons in their circumstances in life.

"During the last few months there has been a considerable increase, and especially during the last month and the present. The average attendance is now more than Fifty, and the number on the list about Eighty. There are six classes. The exercises of the first class are reading, spelling, writing copies, writing from dictation, a little English grammer, arithmetic, and Bengalee. The second class, which is at present very small, goes through the same exercises with the exception of dictation. The girls of the third class are employed in reading, spelling, and writing on slates. The other classes read tables on the boards, and are in different stages of progress. All the girls give a considerable portion of their time to needle-work; were this omitted, the progress of the elder girls, in their school exercises, would no doubt be much greater, but the use of the needle has always been considered an essential branch of education for girls in their circumstances. On the whole I hope the female part of the Institution is in such a state, as to give satisfaction both to its Managers and its benevolent supporters.

"Yours sincerely, "M. ROBINSON."

From these letters the reader will perceive that the Boys' school is now in a thriving state. Though in point of number it is at present below what it was two years ago, it is in such a state of increase that a few months will probably bring it up to its former. The proficiency of the higher classes, which the bulk of them reach before they leave school, consisting as it does of a good knowledge of Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography, united in general with neat and ready penmanship, is sufficient to fit them for usefulness in a multitude of situations throughout the country. When to this is added such an acquaintance with the Scriptures as leads them to the practice of the social duties of life, to a steady attendance on Divine worship in the different denominations to which their consciences may lead them, and which has in some instances fitted them for missionary labour among their own countrymen; and it is considered that this education is given them at an expense below two Rupees monthly, including Teachers, books, and rewards for proficiency, the utility of this institution to the lower classes of Christian children in this metropolis will, the Managers presume, need no farther illustration.

It will have been seen that the present state of the Girls' school is superior to that described in the last Report; no less than Eighty are on the list and more than Fifty are in constant attendance. Their giving so great a portion of their time to the needle, on which their future support is chiefly suspended, will be deemed no disadvantage to a class of children whose chief value in society arises from their industry and economical habits; and the knowledge they attain besides reading, writing, and English grammar, limited as it is by their circumstances, is yet of no small value to them in their humble situation in life. On the whole the Managers perceive solid ground for gratitude to the Giver of all good, and of thankfulness to the public, for having enabled them not only to preserve the Institution in being for these twenty five years, but to impart to it so great a degree of efficient usefulness.

We have already intimated that the funds of the Institution are not in a flourishing condition. We have not space to include the statement of the accounts; but the following concluding passage of the report will efficiently establish that point:—

The Funds.

Relative to the Funds, Managers with pain acknowledge that the sum due to the Firm of Messrs. Alexander and Co. on the 30th of June, 1834 was Sicca Rupees 3697 14; and that the sum owing to the officers and servants of the Institution increases this to 4105 Rs. For the liquidation of this debt therefore, as well as the support of the Institution, they are constrained to intreat the contributions of the public. And on this head they are constrained to be earnest because the late revulsions in commerce, added to the ravages of death, and the removal to Europe of long tried friends to the Institution, have taken away nearly a third of those Subscribers which appear in the present list. They would hence, particularly address themselves to those who have newly settled, or entered on business, in this country, in behalf of an Institution which those who proceeded them have deemed worthy of their patronage for the space of twenty five years; and which from the present low circumstances of many among the Christian part of our Indian population, is become more necessary than ever. More the Managers of the Institution trust they need not add, than that the same disinterested and economical care in applying any funds subscribed which has been shewn from the beginning, will be evinced by the Managers in future.

By order of the Committee of Managers,
J. MARSHMAN, *Secretary.*

We are most ready to second this appeal, but we think that the Committee of managers are bound ere they can reasonably expect it to be successful, to pledge themselves to limit their exertions to the avowed object of the Institution "the instruction of indigent Christian children." Unfortunately the number of these is so great that the Committee will find ample scope for the exercise of their philanthropy in endeavouring to redeem them from vice and degradation, without exceeding the limits assigned to them by the designation of the Institution, by entering on the boundless field of Hindoo conversion.

Some of our communications, from Shekawattee, reached us rathers irregularly. Yesterday, after our dawk edition, containing letters, of the 4th and 5th instant, was prepared for the press, we received the following interesting letter of the 31st December:—

Yesterday morning (30th Dec.) we left Jhoonjnoo, and after a march of about ten miles nearly due east, arrived at Islampoor. At about the third mile from our old encampment, we began to perceive an increasing difference in the jungle shrubs, and the grasses of kinds covering the soil, betokening a certain improvement in it; but in spite of this evidence of our gradual retreat from the desert abounding Shekawattee, we suddenly enjoyed a most delightful surprise when we first came in sight of the beautiful village of Islampoor and its surrounding cultivation of young wheat and barley in the most beautiful and luxuriantly green blade, with fields of carrots, turnips and radishes. Indeed, such a view was refreshing in the extreme, after having, for so long past gazed day after day upon barren sand hills with an occasional crop of the most niggard and stinted growth. We were the more surprised too, when upon an examination the difference in appearance of the soil from that left at Jhoonjnoo was less than might have been expected from the rich verdure it produced, it being almost entirely of sand; but upon taking a little of it in the palm of the hand it did leave fine particles of a mould adhering to the skin, which has not been met with in any of the Shekawattee soil we have passed over previously. But it is not alone in the crops that the beauty on this pleasing little oasis consists, there being numerous trees, many of them of superb shape and magnitude and by the luckiest accident possible placed in the happiest positions. So completely unlike is this spot to any part of Shekawattee hitherto visited; that of our party we each had to draw upon our remembrances for some favorite place in Hindoostan and Oude for a comparison of its beauties, while others refused to admit that any likeness of it existed except in the park and farm-*orne* scenery of England; an opinion with which I can almost agree, as the several groups of trees as well as single ones of the most stately appearance, being scattered about and throwing their dark shadows on the sun-lit green of the corn fields, produce much the same effect which I remember to have seen in such situations in England. The scene was otherwise heightened in its charms by Mahommedan buildings and *Eed-gah* tombs, and a few elegantly shaped domes surmounting some of the wells situated amidst the cultivation and trees and at some distance from the village, in the immediate neighbourhood of which are small and neatly fenced orchards of the *byre-tree* with clumps of the scarlet *palma aculeata* plant, abundant in its clusters of flowers and prickly berries. As a back ground to this mellow prospect, there rises an abrupt hill or rather an irregular pile of red rocky crags at a distance of rather less than a mile from the village, forming a *coup ensemble* of its kind that may be rivalled possibly by many similar views, but surpassed by very few indeed. You must excuse me for being so lengthy on this subject; these feelings being perfectly natural to those, who if they have not visited a desert, have, for upwards of a month, had their abode in a district bordering on one, and partaking by far too much of its sands and barrenness to cause us to be otherwise than delighted with a scene like this: and however you may smile, living in verdant Bengal at the warmth of my description, believe me I have not gone much further than was felt by all our party. We have, however, experienced one disappointment: we expected to find the Kuttalee *Nuddee* a running stream, but it is now perfectly dry, and our tents are pitched in its very channels. In the rains, however, it must be a very wide stream, certainly not less than a quarter of a mile broad at this place; its current, however, must be very equable, for the depth across its entire bed appears to vary in no place more than eighteen inches. The stream, as far as I can trace any water-mark on the banks, might be, I should think, at its highest floods between five and six feet deep—I do not think more. I believe it is an observation that the lighter the soil through which a current of water cuts its course, the wider but less deep will be its channel, and *vice versâ*; and I suppose this is only a common instance of the fact. Water is very near the surface, and here, unlike the general case of Shekawattee, the wells are abundant, and the best of water for all purposes may be obtained at every step. As there if a report prevalent in camp of an intended cantonment in the district, this place is, in every respect, fit the purpose; and at one spot some hundred yards from the village, is the only piece of entirely barren land in the immediate neighbourhood: it might possibly be large enough for the lines of two infantry regiments. Its situation, between Jhoonjnoo and Ketree, renders it in every way favorable for selection. And either here or Soojhana, three cos distant, it is believed that the cantonment if formed will be built.

The pergunna to which this place belongs is called Narno in the Eyalta of Jhoonjnoo. Islampoor and the adjoining hamblets contain one hundred and ten Mussalmaun houses, of which persuasion there are eight hundred and forty inhabitants, the Hindoos amount to fourteen hundred and fifty, inhabiting one hundred and eighty houses, of which the greater part are well built of them large and convenient and plastered with white mortar bearing, as is so often seen at Benares and elsewhere representations of peacocks, elephants, ideal monsters, &c. The measurement of the cultivated lands is twenty thousand *biggahs* and upwards, six thousand of which is considered of indifferent quality. The amount *of Passeel* paid to the Joonjnoo Chiefs is about 3,000 rupees annually.

December 31, 1834.

P. S. It is expected the order will arrive tomorrow, regarding the further movement of Brigadier Kennedy's Division, and that we shall go by 3 marches to Singhana, distant hence 20 miles nearly due East. At Singhana we remain until the General arrives with the rest of the Force. Bets in the General's camp are taken that the F. F. will break up on the 20th Instant.—Believe it not!

The following letter did not come to hand until this morning:—

CAMP ISLAMPOOR, 2D JAN.—To day we have heard that the Agent has called out some contingents to the amount of 500 horse and has placed them under the superintendance of Local Lieut. Forster, Adjutant of Blair's Horse, a very deserving officer and highly qualified for the duty. The states from whence these men are furnished is not mentioned. Government have resolved on making the Rajpootna States pay the expenses of this expedition, and the Salt Lake of Sambur,

it is said, will be taken possession of as a security. This will insure at least one wing of Infantry being cantoned in a new station. We shall, it is said, be at Rateree not long hence, from whence we shall proceed on to the Torawut district the capital of which is Pattun, after which rumour prevails that we shall break up at, or near the Jeypoor capital. Should our travels be so far extended as to that city, we may surmise, I think that the removal of Sungee Jota Ram from the conduct of Jeypoor affairs is contemplated. He is the awe of the State—avaricious and grasping, and the secret promoter of the very house robberies of the capital, for which, when reported he levies fines for his own gratification: so that between the thieves and him, who should protect the inhabitants from them, they got doubly plunked. Indeed, whether we go to Jeypoor or not, I should consider that the removal of Jota Ram was already decided upon. I believe this all the news current to day.!—*Hurkaru.*

MEERUTT.

THE NEW PRESIDENCY.

To meet the expences of the Agra Presidency now it is brought into existence, is the engaging thought of our Governors and Councellors: so long as it was a child of fancy it was not difficult to point out from whence resources might be drawn for its maintenance; now however it is in case, or, to use the language of the bureau. "a substantive appointment," there is less facility in dealing with realities than in indulging speculations.

The Presidency of Agra has a Governor, also two Secretaries, and is to have a Chancellor and the whole fabric of audit and accounts. by and bye it will, as it grows older, have more extensive *wants*, and, like the saying of the Shropshire Squire, so long as the children suck their Mama all is very well: but when they begin to suck Papa it is the devil. So will it be with the Agra bantling. Its wants in infancy will be moderate, and they may be met by the exercise of the clippers and shears, or of the more solid weapon,—*the hatchet.* Time will shew whether or not the City of Palaces will not have to rue the child of her own creation, for more than probable, and at no very distant period, the Supreme Government of India, with the whole train of legislative incumbrances, may be located in the Agra Presidency, than which we may observe no arrangement would be more judicious and less costly, without however inflicting on these provinces the presence of the King's Court and that for Insolvents, more fitted truly for the malaria of Calcutta. We have been driven into these observations from hearing the report of the abolation of the Sudder Boards of Revenue, the giving to the Commissioners of Divisions more extensive powers, and restoring to them the privilege of direct correspondence with Government; the report further is that to each Commissioner is to be appointed an efficient Secretary and an able Clerk; the first of these appointments is indeed much needed by that grade of the Civil service, who have lost the chance of becoming Head Assistants by the recent arrangements under this head, and the latter will afford an honorable employment for well educated men not in the service, as we hear the salary is to be 500 per man. Unconnected with the service we may be considered as travelling out of our sphere in questioning the utility of these Boards, which have acquired the intelligible soubriquet of the "Birds' nests" It may be urged that if they were abolished, where would exist the deliberative assembly that now digests the various important measures before their submission to the Government; to this we reply, wherefore the use of a *Council*, if they require the essence to be extracted before they look into the material; we must confess that their longer existence is unnecessary. No, we would rather see the Governor of Agra with two Councellors, appointed and selected in England, than in his present position as regards the Sudder Board of Revenue. Without impugning the Members of the Boards, we may assert that *occasionally* their time may be wasted, in discussing the degree of intemperance necessary to disqualify a clerk, or whether A has sufficiently proved B & C Cannoonagoes, to be unworthy of service from their habits of peculation as set forth by their superiors. It cannot be disputed that much of precious time is frittered away in trivial discussions, that human feelings and human frailties often operate against and in favor of subdivisional opinions, & that useful measures, which may be proposed by a subordinate but which timidity or want of confidence have not allowed him sufficiently to develope are burked & strangled from an alleged want of time or other convenient excuse which might have eventually been explained and approved by encouraging an expression. A Board in any department must have its conceits and prejudices, likes and dislikes, and if composed of mortal being this must operate on its deliberation and affect its decisions. Yet these are to frame the basis on which our Government of Agra has to form the judgement.

We would urge the Governor General of India in Council to consign the existence of Boards of Revenue to the shades, and from their ruins raise a Council for the Agra Presidency.—*Observer.*

EUROPE.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

LISBON, SEPT. 8.

The debates in the Chambers have not offered much matter of interest, saving the question on the liberty of the press, which was rather suddenly brought forward in the Upper House, discussed, and passed in the space of hour a[illegible]ectured, in or[illegible]om having an [illegible]pinion thereon. [illegible]n to the De[illegible]ommittee, up[illegible]s a matter of [illegible]t should be [illegible]ion thereon take place immediately after. There can be no doubt that it is the intention of Government to have it maimed and amended in the Lower House to the utmost possible extent, as they seem to think that the country is not ripe for an extensive freedom of the press, in which however, from the little knowledge I have of these people, I totally differ, conceiving that they can do almost any thing with the Portuguese, provided they are only allowed to have their full talk and to indulge in all manner of praise and admiration of their own individual deeds, and abuse of their opponents. The Government, I am tolerably certain, have nothing to fear from the extended liberty of the press, so long as they pursue a straight forward course, because the country at large will ever appreciate in their proper light the motives of those who indulge in universal attacks on the Administration. It would therefore be better to allow it at once the same scope which it has in England. By the details of the bill, whoever has a printing-office must give notice of the same, as well as of his place of abode, to the proper authorities, under a penalty of 20 milreis, equal to 5*l.* sterling money. The name of the printer must be affixed to every publication under a penalty varying from 100 to 200 milreis, double which fine must be paid by whoever forges the name of a printer to any publication. the printer is at all times responsible for all publications, unless he can produce the written authority of that author within 24 hours after the publication of any writing or pamphlet. The printer is required to send one copy to the Attorney-General, under the penalty of 20 milreis. Unless six printed copies of any writing are distributed or three only sold, no publication can be considered as having been issued, and consequently no penalty has been incurred by either the printer or author. The author as well as the printer or publisher of any paper which shall contain any thing against the doctrines of the Roman Catholic church, shall incur certain heavy pecuniary and personal penalties; and so will those who shall publish any thing which shall be judged immoral, or against the Royal Family, the members of both Chambers, the Councellors of State, the Judges, and other public functionaries, or against Foreign Sovereigns, their Ministers at the Portuguese Court, &c. The new Peers who have already taken their seats are Count Manoel Sampaio, Count Farrobo, Don Francisco de Souza Holstein, Thomas de Mello Breyner, Antonio Lobo de B. F. Girão, F. S. Marglochi, J. F. Branncamp, F. L. de P. Barradas, H. da Silva da Fonseca, Policarpo Jose Machado. MM. Pereira Coutinho, B. de G. et Luz, J. da Cunha Soto Mayor.

The Count Antonio Sampaio has written to the Chambers, enclosing his present, as well as those of 1826, and stating, that never having been a Miguelite, unless he be admitted to take his seat in virtue of the latter, he insists on being tried by his peers. A committee was appointed to report on this extraordinary case.

The Queen's Marriage Bill is to be brought on in the Peers to-morrow, and if it passes without any amendment, as there is every likelihood that it will, we may consider the present Ministry as firmly seated, because, although their number may be increased, it will be to fill up one of the two portefeuilles which are held by M. Freire, or to replace the Minister of the Home-office, M. Bento Pereira do Camo, who, report says, would sooner be a peer than continue in office. The Duke of Palmella, Count Porto Santo, and the Duke of Terceira are the three persons out of whom it is thought that the election will be made any, of them would be a very great acquisition, but one of the two first would be preferred, on account of their generally admitted talents: the only question which then presents itself is, who is to replace the Duke of Palmella in his important trust of President of the Chamber to the satisfaction of the Peers? The Marquis Saldanha has written to Don Pedro thanking His Imperial Majesty for the peerage, but declining to accept it unless he is allowed to continue to sit as deputy in the Lower Chamber during the sessions. The Regent has accepted his resignation, and consequently recalled the letters patent: it is mostly believed that the Marshal fell disappointment at not having been made a Duke, and also at not having been requested to join the Ministry with the portefeuille of the War Department.

In the Lower Chamber there has not been any thing of any moment. The majority of members of all the different committees, saving one, are Ministerial. M. Rodrigo da Fonseca Magalhaes may now be said to have assumed the post of leader of the Ministerial party, whose majority has been increased by the arrival of the Azores Deputies,—viz., the Rev. Dr. B. C. M. de Faria Mata, F. A. de C e Mello, D. B. da C. e Medieros, Viscount Burges, Baron de Macho, all of whom, I am informed, are ultra-reformers. I have now heard many of the principal members of the Chamber of Deputies, and I am confirmed in what I had been told before, that there are very few good speakers amongst them, yet even amongst them the majority is in favour of those of the Ministerial party. Messrs. Freire and Silva Carvalho, the Ministers are both very good speakers, particularly so the former, who has evidently very great Parliamentary tact. M. J. A. Magalhaes is perhaps a better orator than either. M. Mirande is also a good speaker, but M. Fonseca Magalhaes beats them all. On the Opposition side Messrs. M. Passos and Reis are the best speakers; although I dare say that what both the Messrs. Compos say may be more to the point.

M. Silva Carvalho commenced reading his *exposé* on Saturday, and is to finish to-morrow, until when it will not be distributed to the deputies, and consequently to the public; but I shall send you one of the copies the moment they are out, because I conceive that you will be gratified by its perusal, as well as by the straight forward manner in which every subject is introduced. In respect to the public internal debt, I am told that he therein offers to submit a plan for the amalgamation of the whole into one stock, at certain rates, which shall be fixed in proportion to the different prices during the last 8 or 10 years, and also without losing sight of the various origins of those debts. He states that he has already redeemed two-thirds of the loan or debentures of 200,000*l.* issued at par; 108 800*l.* of the last loan of 2,000,000*l.* sterling; and 900,000*l* sterling, or the equivalent of the same, of the internal debt of the country.

The question respecting the ex-Colonel Pizarro, who continues still in custody, being declared a deputy or no deputy for Oporto, came on Saturday, when, after a somewhat angry debate, it was determined that all the documents relating to this affair should be printed and distributed among the deputies, so as to enable them to come to a correct conclusion. He is under a charge of high treason. This is the same person who has written several pamphlets in London against Don Pedro and his Ministers, and who at one time was thought to be the friend and adviser of Marshal Saldanha, so much so that when the latter was allowed to come to Oporto from France, it was under the clear understanding that M. Pizarro did not accompany him thither.

A proposal has also been made in the Chamber for an annual provision to be made to the Queen, as well as for the Duke and Duchess of Braganza, and it has been referred to the proper committee, and will come on forthwith for discussion.

One or two deputies, in speaking of the foreign loans, having stated that it was shameful that foreigners should have all the advantages arising thereon, instead of their having been granted to Portuguese patriots, M. Silva Carvalho told them that he had not been able to find those patriots who in the time of danger had been willing to come forward to advance their money, no matter under what advantageous terms to themselves they might have done so; nay, he went further, and said that even last year, after the liberating army and Don Pedro himself had entered Lisbon, he had not been able to raise the whole sum of 200,000l. amongst the Lisbon patriots and merchants without the assistance of the Bank, who come forward and made up what was wanting; he said that it was idle and a waste of time to go on in empty declamation of this kind upon a matter which, the more it was sifted, the greater disgrace it would bring on many of those rich men who called themselves Portuguese patriots; and he went on to the extent of alluding to one deputy—a very rich man—who, although, an emigrant in Paris and having the larger portion of his capital there actually refused to advance one farthing towards the great undertaking of the liberation of Portugal. M. Silva Carvalho spoke nearly to the same effect in the House of Peers, where honorable mention was made by the Duke of Palmella, the Marquis Valenca, and the Conde de Taipa, in favour of Mr. H. J. da Silva, of London, and his father-in-law, Mr. Pratt, who some years advanced 25,000*l.* without security, although the sum has been paid.

It constantly happens that one-half of the debates are not given in the newspapers, and you often find one deputy or the other complaining that not one word of his speech has been inserted in the *Gazette Official do Governo.*

Don Pedro is gradually improving in health and his medical men, I am assured, have no kind of present apprehension for his life. He goes out every day, and attends little to business, which was indispensably necessary, in order to keep him more quiet, which is the thing of all others that his health requires most.

The paper-money question being now settled, every one seems satisfied; yet I conceive that some of the objects of the bill have been defeated by the time for old transactions having been extended more than three years; the 31st of December next would have been enough; you will now have paper money about until the 1st of January, 1838, although the metallic currency commenced last Monday, and new transactions in any other are perfectly illegal, so much so that the exchange on London is now 59¼d. for metal; the post before it had been 54½d. to 55d. for currency. Not more than 2,000 contos of rils of apolices were presented to the bank in all last week to receive the cash for them with 20 per cent. discount, as per decree, 1,000 of which were publicly burned on Saturday morning in the Rocio square, in the presence of two bank directors, ten merchants appointed for that purpose, and two members of the junta or committee of jurors; and I suppose that the same operation will be performed every Saturday, until there are no more to burn. Some speculation begins to be entered into in these apolices, and for persons with capital it is not a very bad way of employing it, because more than 3.500 contos will be required by those who have Government contracts pending up to the end of 1837; for instance, the tobacco contractors alone have to pay in all this time about 2,200 contos in paper money or apolices, a certain quantity per month, unless they have it all on hand, which is not likely, because in the first place it would require a sum equal to 380,000*l.* sterling; and in the second, it would yield them a great loss of interest of a sum which they naturally must have the means of deriving greater advantage from it in business. It consequently seems likely that they must purchase this paper money as they want it; and as the Government, through the Bank, are at all times willing to take it in at 20 per cent. discount, it must be inferred that they will have to purchase it at 18 or 19, or even much lower per cent. discount. This applies to other contractors and rate-payers. The Government will not take money for the whole, allowing any discount whatever; they will have half cash, and half in paper money. Speculators, aware of this, will purchase it now and keep it until it is wanted, which it must be, by those contractors and others, &c. I am convinced that this circumstance will drive these apolices in the course of one year to something about 10 or even 8 per cent discount only, or even less. As a further proof of the inexpediency of extending the time to the end of 1837 for all outstanding transaction in currency, I have only to mention that the Bank are discounting bills previous to July 23 last, and actually gave out the amount for them in the same way in which they were drawn—viz. half paper, half cash, thus reproducing to a certain extent the circulation of the paper money. As long as there are any part of these apolices out, the strong temptation at easy forgery continues, which of itself is a great evil.

The City of Edinburgh and Royal Tar steamers have both arrived from England since my last, and, according to report, bring between them upwards of 320,000l, for Government account in sovereigns, gold in bars, and Spanish dollars, independent of large sums for private individuals as well as for the Bank. The amount of specie on hand by Government are so far above its wants, that some of the sovereigns lately arrived from England will be sent back per Royal Tar, and notices have been sent to Cadiz and Gibraltar, where the Government had collected 200.000 Spanish dollars and 8.000 Spanish gold ounces, to the effect that they are no longer wanted. The same will happen with 2,000,000 francs in five-franc pieces, which the Government expects, every moment from France. The fact is, that on the eve of effecting a great change in the currency of the country, it was deemed advisable to be prepared with a good stock of specie, and in fact had not the Chambers extended the time to the tobacco contractors and others to the end of 1837, it is beyond a doubt that the whole would or might have been requisite because then a very small amount of apolices would have remained ont.

A convent, which served as a military prison or depôt, where 300 Miguelites lately brought from Madeira were kept, all soldiers, was set on fire on the evening of the 6th instant. It appears that the prisoners wanted to run away, which was prevented by the guard on duty, all Frenchmen, upon which they endeavoured to murder the officer and men and not succeeding, they set fire to it, and were themselves the victims to the extent of between 200 and 250, according to the best information which I can collect. The building was entirely destroyed.

A riot took place at the Val de Pereira barracks, where the French battalion is quartered, the men complaining of their Colonel, and also that their arrears of pay were not forthcoming. This latter complaint was soon stopped by the needful from the paymaster; and in respect to the former, the Government acceded to the request of the men by removing he Colonel, and appointing General Freire d'Andrade to command them.

Times.] A. O.

COURT-MARTIAL ON LORD JOHN HAY.

The Court-martial on Captain Lord John Hay, the officers, and men, of his Majesty's frigate *Castor*, for running down the cutter *Cameleon*, commenced on Saturday morning, on board the guard-ship *San Josef*, at nine o'clock. The Court was composed of Captain Superintendant Ross, C. B. &c. President; Captain Falcon, *San Josef*; Captain Sir W. Montague, *Malabar*; Captain Nicholas Lockyer, *Stag*; and Captain Pennel, *Talbot*. As soon as the Court was formed, one of the editors of a local paper addressed the President, to procure permission to take notes. This was immediately granted, and suitable accommodation given. The officers on trial were James M'Cleverty, 3rd lieutenant, officer of the watch; Alexander Weare, master; Robert Hopkins, midshipman of the watch; Thomas Carmichail, signal midshipman; and Joseph Hopkins, yeoman of the signals. The swords of all the officers were placed on the Court table. Five witnesses were then examined for the prosecution: William Gibson, gunner; Thomas Newman, a marine; George Drew, a lad of 16; and Charles Yates, 15; all belonging to the *Cameleon*; and George Lamerton, chief boatman, Coast Guard Station, Townsend Batteries, Dover. No inconsistencies appeared in their testimony. Newman, after describing some duties they had been ordered to perform by Mr. Carthew, the mate, who, with two other seamen (Cornelius Hasbrook and

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Arnold,) and a boy named Teril, all drowned had what is called the morning watch on the *Cameleon*, proceeded thus:—"We had just finished when I heard a man sing out, "My God, here's the frigate just aboard of us." We went to leeward of the mainsail, and sung out twice, "Frigate, ahoy!" I heard Mr Carthew, the mate, call out twice through the skylight to Mr Pratten. He then ran down the companion. In an instant the frigate struck us just abaft the lee-channel, and turned the cutter over on her larboard side." He stated, as appears, indeed, from the evidence of all, that it was "fine clear weather at the time—that they could see the French coast." He was asked, "Was any endeavour made to save the cutter?—"We could not save her; when we saw the frigate she was too near." The following was also elicited in the course of his examination. We had no regular look-out on board the cutter; all hands were supposed to be looking out. *Did not see a soul on board the frigate looking out.* We had third-jib and foresail set, foresheet to windward, one reef in the mainsail, and helm lashed a-lee. Had been lying to that night off Deal. We took reef in the mainsail because a fresh breeze was coming on. No steps were taken on board the frigate to prevent her coming in contact with us. *We had no way on the cutter. A single yaw of the frigate would have saved her, as she took us just abaft the channel.* The frigate had courses, top-sails, and top-gallant-sails set, the wind was abaft the beam, going free; would not be certain as to courses." He was asked, had there been any one forward in the frigate, do you think they must have heard you? Yes.—What space of time occurred from the time you first saw her till she struck? About half a minute.—By Lord John Hay: What course was the *Castor* running? She took us in a slanting direction. Her starboard-bow against our starboard channel abaft the rigging." It thus appears that the frigate had been observed by some on board the *Cameleon* just before her sudden and awful descent upon them, but that escape was impossible.—George Drew, after stating some orders of Mr. Carthew which they were executing, says—" While we were trying the points, Cornelius Holbrook asked Mr Carthew whether it was not a frigate bearing down. Carthew said, yes. *Ordered me to get the colours, which I did; Mr Carthew hoisted them.* Cornelius Holbrook said, 'She appears to come directly on us.' Mr Carthew said 'No, she won't draw so close in shore as we are.' When Holbrook spoke of her to Mr Carthew, she was about a quarter of a mile distant. She continued to draw towards us, and we began to be afraid. All on deck were looking at her. *Mr Carthew said there was always such a good look out on board Kings ships that they would keep away as they drew towards us.* Mr. Carthew put the cutter's helm up to let her draw in shore. He then said, 'Haul up the weather jib, *and let her pay off*, or she will be into us.' They were hauling up the weather jib, *but found it was no use.*' [He subsequently stated that when hauling this jib, the frigate was within hail.] Mr. Carthew said. "Haul up the boat, lump into her, for she will be on to us." We did so, and four of us got into her, myself and Yates, who were saved; and Daniel Ford and George Teril, who were drowned. The boat filled, I jumped out, *and tried to swim, but could not at first. Suppose the frigate went right over me.*"—He was then asked by the President: "Mr Carthew, after the points were tried was asked if he observed the frigate and his reply in a hurried manner?"—"*No: in his usual way, not hurried.*"—*Chas. Yates corroborated all his, and stated that* Mr. Carthew and Newman hailed her from the lee side. *They said, 'Ahoy keep away," as loud as they could.* Mr. Carthew pulled off his coat and ordered the boat to be hauled up. *The frigate was near enough to hear us.* Four of us went into the boat."—He was asked by Lord John Hay, "Do you think the cutter had any stern way when the frigate struck?"—"*I did not think she had any way upon her* a-head or a-stern." The Court then inquired: "Did you see what Mr. Carthew did when he pulled off his coat?"—He was standing near the mast and ran down the companion. I jumped into the boat, and heard him cry out, "Mr. Pratten, the frigate is on us."—This is one of the most affecting incidents of the whole. It is quite clear that Mr. Carthew lost his life by his generous anxiety to save his commander. He went down the companion to awake him, but before he could return the frigate had passed over the *Cameleon*. The terrible suddenness was shown in a striking way by the evidence of Gibson, who was aroused from his hammock by the shouts on deck: "In the morning, after daylight, I heard some one cry out. I immediately jumped on deck, and saw a large vessel right aboard of us. Not knowing what she was, took hold of a rope, *and the cutter went from under me.* I was then hauled aboard the *Castor* frigate."—Lamerton's evidence went to the same effect. On looking out from his coast-guard station, he saw a revenue cutter hove-to; "she afterwards proved to be the *Cameleon*, about three miles and a half from the shore, on the larboard tack. Saw the *Castor* coming down, about six o'clock, on the starboard tack. She was about the same distance as the cutter. *The Cameleon had her ensign on the peak-end.* The *Castor* ran into the cutter about five minutes after. The cutter fell over on the larboard side, disappeared. I waited till the frigate had passed her length over her, to see if she would rise again. As she did not, I called the lieutenant, took the boat, and proceeded to the spot, with four hands.' This witness was closely examined by Lord John Hay: "What sail was the *Castor* under when she struck the cutter?"—"Top-gallant sails and foresail. *After she struck*, they put the frigate's helm hard up, *and rounded her in half a minute* shortening sail, and I saw three boats passing astern of the frigate."—"You have stated that you observed the frigate's helm was not put up before she struck the cutter.'—"No Sir. I *did not observe her pay off till after the accident.* She did not alter her course *till after she struck the cutter.* I was about 3½ miles distant. I could see it she had. I was right abreast of her. She might have paid off." He subsequently refused to swear that she did not. It will be observed, however, that, though Lord Hay spoke very strongly on the fact of this person's observing all this at such a distance with his naked eye there is no part of it inconsistent with the latter. Lord Hay expressed himself quite satisfied. Before the evidence for the defence was heard, an adjournment till the 8th inst. was acceded to. This was granted to the accused because, as their evidence could only be produced from the officers and crew of the frigate, who all stood in the relation of defendants, they were placed in such a dilemma that they did not know what course to adopt. The Court, after a long interval, stated that the prosecution against all those who where not on deck was deferred, and that any of them might be called as evidence. On Monday, accordingly, the evidence was heard. It seems to have completely exculpated Lord Hay. His statement, in brief was: "At four A. M. on the 22d, being at anchor off Walmer roads got under weigh and gave charge to Lieutenant M'Cleverty, and the master, as pilot. At twenty minutes past five sent for the officer of the watch, ordered more sail, which was done at ten minutes past six. Immediately this was done, I was about to go on deck; when the officer of the watch met me, and reported that the frigate had run down a cutter." It was known to none that were below, even after the accident had occurred, until they were told. The first Lieutenant stated: "At five o'clock I called the watch, and delivered orders to Lieutenant M'Cleverty. I went below to Lord John Hay, who was half undressed, examining the chart. At five or ten minutes after six o'clock, I was told that we had run a vessel down." Lieut. M'Cleverty was clearly proved in fault. The watch under his direction were employed with anything but the duty of watching. About six o'clock, it appears, Lieut. M'Cleverty took the ship's bearings, and gave orders to make sail and shake a reef out. This instantly occupied the men. By the time the men, however, were half-way up the rigging, a hand sung out from the lee gangway (William Bone) "a vessel under the bow." The master, *who had been standing at the weather side looking at the land*, ran forward and called out to me to put the helm hard up starboard. *Immediately* the frigate struck the cutter. She had answered her helm but very little. The master ordered the helm to be then put down hard a-port. She hove to." A question was asked: "What time elapsed between Bone's calling out and the helm being ordered hard up?"—"Instantly. No time was lost. *The Lieutenant was looking at the sails when the accident occurred.* He was looking out repeatedly *from the weather gangway and abaft before the accident.* Mr Knox, mate; Mr. Ware, master; and Mr. Hopkins, midshipmen, were on deck at the time. Mr Hopkins was employed in seeing the people at their stations about the mast." Again the interrogatory was put: "What was the watch about?"—"*Going aloft to shake out the reef.*" Such, it was proved, not to have been the duty of the watch. Every evidence, however, was adduced to prove that Lord Hay had always enforced strict attention in these respects. When he asked one of the witnesses, "What are my habits when at sea?"—he was answered, "Constantly on deck by day, and at night on the slightest occasion" —After all the evidence was gone through which, it should be added, was greatly unavourable in *general* to the conduct of Lieut. M'Cleverty, the Court was cleared, and, after an hour's deliberation, the following was delivered by the President:—"That it is the opinion of this Court that a proper look-out was not kept on board the *Castor*, and that Lieutenants James Johnson and Cleverty should be dismissed the service, and he is hereby dismissed: All the officers and crew, with the exception of the said James Johnson M'Cleverty, are hereby acquitted." The sword of the other officers were returned to them by the Provost-Marshal.—The Coroner's inquest about to be held at Dover, which has been deferred in consquence of the absence of the witnesses on this Court-Martial, will now proceed instantly. Great excitement and anxiety still prevail!—*Examiner.*

THE TIMES,—SEPT. 18.

The *Industrie*, a Liege journal, gives the following singular details of the duel we mentioned a few days ago, in which Prince Puckler Muskau was a party:—"A few days since, a stranger went to one of our most eminent surgeons and asked him if he considered himself competent to perform every species of operation. On receiving an affirmative answer, he inquired if he had a whole day at his disposal. The surgeon again replied in the affirmative, and then ventured to inquire into the nature of the service required of him, but received only evasive answers, and a request that he would be ready at a given hour the next morning, when a carriage would call to take him a few leagues from Liege, where his skill would be called into action. At the time appointed the carriage came, and in it was the unknown of the preceding day, and with him another person of gentlemanly mien, to whom the unknown seemed to pay great respect. The surgeon was hastened into the carriage, which immediately took the road. At first a profound silence prevailed, and then a few words passed on indifferent subjects. After a while, however, the principal personage made excuse to the surgeon for the mystery which had been observed, and the manner in which he had been hurried away, but said that the time was come when it was necessary he should know where he was going, and on what occasion. 'I am not, perhaps, altogether unknown to you,' said the gentleman, 'for some literary productions which have been received with a degree of favour may have made you acquainted with the name of Prince Puckler Muskau. In one of my romances I made use of the ordinary means of giving interest to the scenes of my drama, and represented my hero as giving himself up to violent passions, and all those irregularities which are (their inevitable consequences I gave him a name chosen at venture, for you know in every fiction the principal actor must necessarily be invested with one. By one of those strange perversities of chance which cannot be foreseen, there happened to be in the north a person of great consideration bearing precisely the same name, and into whose hands my work fell. He took what was a mere production of my imagination for an intended and outrageous personal insult. I was then at Paris. Severe complaints were made to the diplomatic agents there, which at length reached me. I gave every possible explanation in my power; but they were not sufficient to satisfy the susceptibility of the party offended, and a separation by way of arms was demanded and granted. For this purpose we are on our way to A——, where I shall see my adversary for the first and probably for the only time in my life.' They soon arrived at the place for changing horses. The Prince proposed breakfast, which they partook of cheerfully, and with good appetite: before resuming the journey, the Prince was desirous of making trial of his powder, and he discharged his pistols in succession, dexterously firing his second ball into the orifice made by the first in a tree 15 paces off. 'What think you of that?' said he, turning to the doctor. 'Why,' said the latter, 'I think your adversary must be very dexterous if the game should present equal chances.' They continued the journey, and at length arrived at the place of rendezvous. The adversary was beforehand with them. He was a man of noble carriage, and of a serious but prepossessing exterior. All the conditions of the meeting had been foreseen and regulated beforehand. The combatants were kept at a distance and only approached in order to exchange shots. Not a word, not a look, established the smallest communication between them. At the given signal, they advanced towards each other, and at the instant which had been previously agreed on, the two pistols were simultaneously discharged. One of the champions was wounded in the throat—it was the Prince's adversary—he immediately received the eager attentions which his wound required; fortunately it was slight. A declaration previously agreed on, and expressing reciprocal satisfaction, was immediately exchanged, and the parties separated with the cold and silent ceremonial which had prevailed throughout the meeting. The noble duellists, each of whom had travelled more than 100 leagues, in conformity with a ridiculous custom which is called point of honour, returned to their respective homes, one to Paris, the other to Berlin, doubtless not a little pleased to find themselves alive, after this little trial at mutual destruction."

DINNER TO THE MEMBERS FOR BIRMINGHAM.

On Monday a public dinner was given to the members for the borough of Birmingham. Thomas Attwood Esq., and Joshua Scholefield, Esq., in Beardsworth's Repository.

Among the company were Francis Lloyd, Esq. the High Bailiff, the Polish General Uminski, Sir John de Beauvoir, and many leading men in this town and neighbourhood. Galleries were fitted up for the ladies which contained about 1,000 persons, and presented a very cheerful and gratifying appearance. There could not have been less then 4,000 or 5,000 persons within the building.

There were 23 tables in the body of this immense building, and an entire double range in the South gallery, being in the whole nearly 800 yards of tabling, which was covered with a profusion of the solid food, consisting of beef, mutton, veal, and ham, bread, cheese, &c., and ale in the proportion of a bottle to each man.

At 2 o'clock precisely a military band struck up "Rule, Britannia," which announced the arrival of the two hon. members, preceded by the Chairman (Mr. George Edmonds) and a deputation of gentlemen appointed by the committee. The Chairman having introduced them to their seats, he proposed three-times-three cheers, which were given in the most enthusiastic manner, followed by clapping of hands, waving of handkerchiefs, &c. Perfect silence being restored, grace was said by the Rev. T. M. M'Donnell, and dinner immediately commenced.

After the cloth was withdrawn,

The CHAIRMAN proposed, with a few prefatory remarks, "His Majesty William IV," which was drunk with great and general applause, intermingled with a few, and a very few hisses.

Tune—"The King, God bless him."

The CHAIRMAN.—He had next to propose a toast which would animate every bosom, and meet the approbation of every man—"The people, may they never cease from their exertions until the whole of their constitutional rights and liberties are obtained. (Nine-times-nine and loud cheering.)

Tune—"Hearts of Oak."

The CHAIRMAN.—He now came to that toast which had reference to the peculiar object which had drawn them together (loud applause); in prefacing it, he would not apply the language of flattery, but he would appeal to facts. The hon. gentleman then, alluding to their two representatives, proceeded to take a review of the Parliamentary career of those gentlemen throughout the last session, and observed, by their votes in Parliament he would try them. He concluded amidst applause, by giving as a toast—"The health of our distinguished guests—the Members for the borough of Birmingham."

This toast was received with the most enthusiastic applause. The immense mass all rose, and gave it with nine-times-nine, amidst clapping of hands and waving of handkerchiefs, in the gallery.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD and Mr. ATTWOOD each addressed the meeting at great length and amidst continued cheering; the latter gentleman concluded his speech in the following terms:—I have told you that I think the present Ministers will endeavour to bring things round, and to make the people prosperous and contented; but it is a narrow and a dangerous course which they have to steer, and it is possible they may, "slip stays" in their course, to use a nautical term. In this case, it is not impossible that Mr. Cobbett, myself, or perhaps both of us, may be called upon to assist in saving the national vessel from destruction. But if the present Ministry should succeed in restoring the national happiness and contentment, which I sincerely hope may be the case—if they should succeed in giving prosperity to the manufacturer, farmers, and workmen of the United Kingdom—in this case there can be no doubt that both Mr. Cobbett and myself will have a great triumph. Mr. Cobbett will set up his gridiron, which will be to him a monument of eternal glory. I shall have no monument but the sight of a happy and contented people. I shall retire from your service with uncontaminated hands, I shall carry with me to my grave the gratifying reflection that I have done everything in my power to assist in the great work of restoring liberty, prosperity, and glory to my country.

Mr. Attwood sat down amid loud and long-continued applause; and the band struck up an entire new piece, composed for the occasion by the leader, entitled "Attwood's March."

After a short period, the CHAIRMAN said he had now the pleasure of presenting an address to the two Members from the members of the Friendly Societies of Birmingham, containing a resolution of thanks for the exertions they had made in their behalf in Parliament. (Cheers.)

The address was then read, and presented to the hon. members.

The CHAIRMAN said the company must now allow him to indulge in a little personal feeling. He was sure they would all cordially agree in the toast he was now about to propose, or they were not be men. It was "The ladies." Drunk with three-times-three.

The CHAIRMAN next proposed "The speedy repeal of the Poor Laws' Amendment Bill,"—that atrocious attempt to carry Peel's bill of 1819 into full effect, by confiscating the wages of labour in order to protect the rents of the landlord; which was drunk in the most enthusiastic manner.

After several other general and local toasts had been given.

Mr. T. ATTWOOD then came forward, and in very complimentary language proposed "The health of their worthy Chairman."

Mr. J. SCHOLEFIELD also spoke to the toast in the most favourable terms, and it was drunk with three-times-three, amidst enthusiastic cheers.

The CHAIRMAN acknowledged the honour done him by the company, and as a parting toast he gave—"Goodwill and benevolence to all mankind."

The band then, as a finale, gave "God save the King," and the whole of the company in a very few minutes left the Repository.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES,

SIR,—The inquiries of the committee of the House of Commons appear to have been almost exclusively directed to the investigation of the relative advantages of the route by the Euphrates and that by the Red Sea. I believe that a full and impartial consideration of all the bearings of this really interesting question will lead the public to the conclusion, that neither the one nor the other will be found to possess those requisities which must be admitted to be indispensable for a regular line of communication, and that the attention of the public, and the efforts of the Government, ought to be directed to the establishment of steam navigation with India by the Cape of Good Hope.

As the seat of Government, and the principal residence of the European population, Calcutta is beyond all doubt the point with which it is of the greatest importance that a rapid, safe, and regular communication should be attained. What comparative advantage would be derived to the political intercourse of the Government, or the social intercourse of individuals resident in Bengal, from a speedy communication from Bombay to England, if the addition of the time required for the conveyance of letters from Calcutta to the point of departure for Egypt of the Persian Gulf should render the whole period nearly as long as that which would be occupied by the ordinary line of communication? Of what comparative benefit can either of those routes be productive, if, as is admitted to be the case in the evidence, the one is impracticable during one-third of the year, from deficiency of water in the Euphrates, and the other from the violence of the opposing monsoon? What if a formidable insurrection of the native powers, or a threatened invasion from without, should require at those periods instant communication with England? Surely these are objections which, if no other existed, demanded a more prominent development from the committee, if only to protect that committee from the suspicion that actually attaches to it, of having been got up, not for the purpose of a full and fair examination of the whole question, but for that of obtaining Parliamentary sanction for a grant of public money in aid of a pet project, for which the projector had been fortunate enough to procure the patronage of the move for, and chairman of, the committee, the Right Hon. President of the Board of Controul.

But after all, the shortest period for communicating with Bombay, is calculated at 54 days; from thence to Calcutta it has been effected in 12; but more frequently occupies 20 days; and this for a courier. The principal Presidency may, therefore, be reached from England in about 70 days. I am morally certain, that a well constructed steam-ship, under judicious arrangements, might with certainty effect the passage to Calcutta by the Cape of Good Hope in 80 days, and under favourable circumstances in less. I advance not this assertion without much inquiry and information, and surely if it be the fact, it cannot be wise, with the wide road of ocean, our own peculiar element, at command, combining with facility, certainty, and almost equality of despatch, the inestimable advantages of security of attainment and of retention—it cannot, I say, be wise to direct our efforts exclusively to experiments which are deficient in many requisites indispensable to the fulfilment of the anxious expectations of the inhabitants of India, and to the advancement of objects as prudent, as well as enlightened policy. Let the Admiralty prepare with spirit and prudence to despatch a steam-ship of sufficient power, and constructed especially for the purpose, to Bengal, at the same time that the Euphrates experiment is put to the test, and I am satisfied the result to competition will be a triumphant perference of the line I advocate.

London, Sept. 12. INVESTIGATOR.

INQUEST.

The *Newcastle Chronicle* reports the proceedings of an inquest at Durham, on the body of a lad of 17, of the name of J. J. Quirk, from the Isle of Man, a pupil at the Durham Grammar School, who had died suddenly, after receiving some chastisement from Mr. Buckle, the head master. It seems very clear that his death was occasioned by a natural cause, the rupture of a blood vessel on the brain; but that this was fatally hastened by the blows he received is as indisputable. They were slight, doubtless, yet sufficient to produce the excitement that led to the result. The severest flogging could not have been more effective. Now was not personal chastisement quite unnecessary here—and, indeed, is it not always so? Reproof may always be administered without such dangerous excitements passion or shame. Mr. Buckle, we imagine, has learned this from the case in question, which may be also salutary in its lesson to others. The following evidence is all we need adduce:—Robert Hattenson, a school-fellow of the deceased, said: While I was standing at Mr. B.'s desk at my lesson this morning, Mr. B. called up the deceased, who was then standing on the floor in the lower school. He appeared very vacant as he came up. Did not then observe any peculiarity in his gait. He came direct from where he was standing to Mr. Buckle's desk. Mr B. Shewed him his register, which had a number of bad marks on it. Mr Buckle told him he would expel him the school if he did not behave better. He was generally considered an idle lad. Mr Buckle did nothing more at that time; but shortly afterwards he was again ordered up in front of Mr Buckle's desk. He did not appear exactly to understand Mr Buckle's orders, and went first to one side of the school and then to the other. He stood opposite the desk, and Mr B., seeing him laugh, ordered him up, and hit him a few slaps on the face with his flat hand. He went back *immediately* to his place; and in a few seconds after, on turning round, I saw him leaning against a desk apparently in a fit. He was taken out of school within a few minutes of his receiving the blows. I accompanied deceased into the house, and saw him give a gasp and die very shortly afterwards. I think the blows given him by Mr. Buckle could not hurt him in the least.—By a Juror: *He appeared to be irritated by the blows. He seemed as if he was greatly excited.* His face turned extremely red.—By another Juror: The slaps were given on both sides of the face.—Mr Stoker, surgeon: I have no doubt but rupture could not have been caused by a blow without leaving marks externally; besides, no blow given in such a way could have produced death immediately. A rupture of this kind could not have been caused by a blow with the flat hand. *It might have been caused by violent passion.*—Mr Green surgeon. He was quite dead when I saw him. It struck me immediately that his death had been caused by the rupture of some internal blood vessel.—By a Juror: *Passion or indignation would be sufficient to have caused such a rupture.* A blow on the cheek or ear with the flat hand would not have caused the rupture.—The Jury announced, by their foreman, that they were unanimously of opinion that the defendant had died a natural death, from the effects of excitement;—*Examiner.*

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